

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 10
Page 79 ~ b6; b7C; SEALED - Court Order;
Page 80 ~ b6; b7C; SEALED - Court Order;
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August 28, 1964

1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-151548)
(157-892)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-3-116)
(157-6-35)

CIRM

POWDEM

Communist Influence in Racial
Matters, Internal Security - C

Since 7/24/64 your office has been submitting summary teletypes on a near daily basis bearing the dual caption as above. These summaries were necessitated by the racial situation generally and the subversive influences attendant growing out of the killing on 7/16/64 of James Powell by a New York City Police Lieutenant.

Effective immediately, it will no longer be necessary to submit summary teletypes as heretofore. This instruction, however, should not be interpreted as meaning any de-emphasis in your office's investigation, following and dissemination in connection with racial matters generally and the communist influence therein. Each specific incident or situation arising must be fully evaluated, prompt investigative attention given and the necessary dissemination made, including advice to the Bureau in a manner consistent with the importance and urgency of the situation. Communications should bear the appropriate caption depending upon the matter involved.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the absolute necessity for remaining on top of the situation in every respect and if there is any indication that a situation may be developing similar to that which was set off by the Powell shooting, the Bureau should be promptly advised.

REC-18 MCT-17

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

EX 110 19 AUG 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-892-36

Airtel to New York
RE: CIRM
POWDEM
100-3-116
157-6-35

NOTE:

The institution of summary teletypes was made jointly by the Bureau and D. E. Moore and F. J. Baumgardner representing the Bureau when they went to New York City at the height of the disorders growing out of the Powell shooting. The summary teletypes were a most effective means of keeping the Bureau informed and enabling us to keep the White House and others outside the Bureau advised most promptly. For approximately the past weeks there has been extremely little activity in New York City growing out of the Powell shooting. There have been, as always, sporadic efforts by various groups relating to a variety of matters, some racial and others not. For example, some of the demonstrations pertained to protesting the President's action in Vietnam. It is believed that the necessity for the summaries no longer exists and, therefore, ought to be discontinued and coverage of New York with advice to the Bureau handled as set out in the above instructions.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON _____ ()
 MR. BELMONT _____ ()
 MR. MOHR _____ ()
 MR. CASPER _____ ()
 MR. CALLAHAN _____ ()
 MR. CONRAD _____ ()
 MR. DELOACH _____ ()
 MR. EVANS _____ ()
 MR. GALE _____ ()
 MR. ROSEN _____ ()
 MR. SULLIVAN _____ ()
 MR. TAVEL _____ ()
 MR. TROTTER _____ ()
 MISS HOLMES _____ ()
 MISS GANDY _____ ()

SEE ME _____ ()
 NOTE AND RETURN _____ ()
 PREPARE REPLY _____ ()
 SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL _____ ()
 FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION _____ ()
 WHAT ARE THE FACTS? _____ ()
 HOLD _____ ()

REMARKS:

*Keep copy in
my office.*

See - [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 29, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
X NEGRO QUESTIONCOMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. J. P. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bland
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. PhillipsTolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____BACKGROUND:

The enclosed document captioned as above has been prepared to depict the extent of communist influence in the Negro movement.

The document was prepared as a working paper. Thus, it is purposely lengthy to provide as complete a picture as possible and furnish as much information as possible so that every facet of the information deemed desirable will be available.

SYNOPSIS OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

The Communist Party has been exploiting present racial unrest in the United States successfully. Benjamin J. Davis, Communist Party, USA, National Secretary, expressed the view of the Party when he said the Negro racial unrest, while not yet "a proletarian revolution" is the next thing to it. Communist Party plans call for the control and direction of the entire Negro movement.

In carrying out its activities in the Negro movement, communists have participated in demonstrations in Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cambridge (Maryland), Chicago, Cleveland, Danville (Virginia), Englewood (New Jersey), Newark, New Orleans, New York City, the New York World's Fair, Philadelphia, Paterson (New Jersey), Wheeling (West Virginia), St. Louis, South Bend, and Seattle. In the March on Washington, D.C., which took place August 28, 1963, Gus Hall, Party head, estimated 5,000 communists participated in one way or the other.

REC-106

100-442529-1

FEB 18 1975

Evidence submitted in the details of this study shows definite communist influence in such racial organizations as: Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Congress of Racial Equality; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Negro American Labor Council; Southern Conference Educational Fund; and African-American Heritage Association. The first named is Martin Luther King's organization,

Enc.

100-3-116

WCS:FJB

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ENCLOSURE

DK to file without
further initialing

2-18-75

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
100-3-116

and he has been seeking, accepting and acting upon counsel and advice from Stanley Levison, a secret ideological communist. In various ways officials of the Communist Party from time to time have given support to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Communists also have supported the other organizations mentioned in one form or the other.

Martin Luther King has been described in high Party circles as a Marxist but he does not dare to so admit publicly because of his religious front. In the light of his relationship to Levison, for all practical purposes King constitutes a communist tool. In addition to King's relationship to communism, it is well known to the Bureau that he is a moral degenerate.

The communist drive to control and lead the Negro movement in the United States is today the greatest single threat of our internal security. With some twenty million Negroes in the United States, there is contained in this segment of the population a tremendous potential for communist exploitation. In recent months the evidence that the communists are steadily making headway with the Negro movement is unmistakable.

OBSERVATIONS:

We left no stone unturned to furnish a comprehensive picture. In so doing, we necessarily included information from two of our most sensitive informants, NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S*. We suggest that information from these informants be treated with utmost care.

RECOMMENDATION:

The enclosed document is furnished for your information.

WCS
✓

1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Mr. Phillips

SAC, New York

August 31, 1964

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

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It will be recalled that at the last fully attended meeting of the National Negro Commission, Communist Party, USA, in May, 1964, a decision was reached to have the Commission meet twice yearly, with the next meeting to be scheduled sometime around or shortly after Labor Day, 1964. There had been some indication that the September meeting might be held in Detroit, Michigan. More recently, there has been an indication that the meeting might be held in New York City, with a possibility also of the site being Chicago, Illinois. The most recent available information is contained in New York airtel to Bureau 8/19/64, copies to Chicago and Detroit, "CPUSA - Organization, IS - C."

Because of the importance of captioned matter and obvious important relationship thereto of any of the National Negro Commission, it is imperative forthcoming meeting be covered as fully as possible. Receiving offices should make every possible effort to specify as to where the meeting will be. Thereafter the office covering such site immediately initiate efforts looking toward coverage. The office should be kept promptly advised of all developments. Office covering the meeting should advise the steps being taken to effect coverage. Immediately on the completion of the meeting pertinent information be forwarded the Bureau in a form suitable notation. Of course, any matters of unusual should be brought to the Bureau's attention expeditious means deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

REC 39

100-442529-2

19 AUG 31 1964

EX-108

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F B I

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E L REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1250)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 27, 1964
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM

CP, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
BUREAU FILE ~~100-3-116~~
NEWARK FILE 100-4284TT

Re Newark teletype to Bureau, dated 8/27/64,
and Newark airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau,
dated 8/26/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are fourteen (14) copies
of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

- 7 - Bureau (Enc. 14) (RM)
 (1 - 100-436462) (LNVC)
 (1 - 100-364362) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
 (1 - 100-372598) [REDACTED]
 1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
 7 - Newark
 (1 - 100-46365) (LNVC)
 (1 - 100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
 (1 - 100-32525) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-46483) [REDACTED]
 (1 - [REDACTED])

AHC:ilm
(15)

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
151 SEP 2 1964

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

68 SEP 9 1964

157-1250-1485
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NK 157-1250

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Source used in letterhead memorandum enclosed
herewith is [redacted] contacted on 8/26/64 by SA [redacted]
[redacted] and Bureau Agent observing Trenton rally
was SA [redacted]

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being
disseminated locally to Secret Service, Newark, New Jersey,
and 108th INTC Group, Newark, New Jersey.

This letterhead memorandum is being classified
confidential because information furnished by [redacted]
if disclosed, would tend to identify an informant of
continuing value and may jeopardize his future effectiveness.

b7D



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
August 28, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 27, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

A source advised [REDACTED]

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A characterization of the LNVC (including [REDACTED] is appended hereto. Sources used therein and herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

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The August 27, 1964, issue of the "Newark Evening News", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, contained an article on page eight reflecting Clarence Coggins, Chairman of the LNVC, announced the postponement of the LNVC rally in Trenton. The article continued:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 27, 1964

"Coggins said neither he nor his scheduled speakers, Jesse Gray, New York rent strike leader, and Huldah Clark, 17-year-old Newark girl, can come to Trenton.

"Miss Clark is leaving tonight to begin her fourth year of schooling Russia, Coggins said, and he is going to New York to see her off. Gray will be at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City.

"Coggins has encountered stiff opposition from public officials and other Negro leaders in recent attempts to hold rallies in Elizabeth, Paterson, Newark, and Trenton. His meetings in Newark July 29 and Elizabeth Tuesday night were small and orderly. His Paterson meeting was prevented by Mayor Frank X. Graves."

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A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed an LNVC rally on August 27, 1964, in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Five Point Battle Memorial. The rally started as 8:45 p.m. with the arrival of Clarence Coggins and [redacted]

The initial crowd was small with about twenty-five people. The Trenton, New Jersey, Police Department divided its full force, one hundred and thirty-five members, into two equal groups. The first group dispersed throughout the crowd dressed in ordinary police uniforms. Police had riot equipment, including crash helmets, secreted in an armored car nearby.

The first speaker was [redacted] who identified himself as a Newark, New Jersey, resident, [redacted] of the LNVC. He complained that Trenton authorities had shown the Vanguard no courtesies in its attempt to hold the rally. Rent control in Trenton, [redacted] said, was the main reason for holding the rally and he claimed that this must be the reason why city authorities were afraid to cooperate. [redacted] said it was time to consider the causes behind racial disturbances in various American cities. This, he added, was the purpose for which the Vanguard was currently campaigning.

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RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 27, 1964

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[] said that Jesse Gray, leader of the Harlem Rent Strike in New York, was not there because of the "affair in Atlantic City", apparently meaning the Democratic National Convention.

[] introduced Clarence Coggins as the National Provisional Chairman of the LNVC. Coggins said that he was not afraid of violence, but also that he did not advise the use of violence by Negroes to achieve their aims because violence had never worked for the Negro. Coggins claimed that his purpose in bringing the Vanguard to Trenton was to organize the Negroes to obtain their rightful share of prosperity.

Both [] and Coggins were observed circulating in the crowd, obtaining signatures. They promised to return to Trenton again, expressing satisfaction with the size of the crowd which had grown to about one hundred and fifty people.

There were no incidents or demonstrations at the rally. Prominent Trenton Negro leaders were observed in the crowd calming down individuals who became excited during the rally.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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**LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Formerly known as the Labor-Negro
Vanguard Party**

In a press release dated November 18, 1961, the **LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD PARTY (LNVP)** stated:

"The growing influence of the irredentist forces upon the policies of our nation as indicated by the alarming drift towards war and the outlawing of the **COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)** has accentuated the need for all racial, progressive, and liberal forces to unite in a common party."

In a leaflet entitled, "Call to Progressive Minded America," issued by the LNVP, its founding convention was scheduled for November 25, 1961, in New York City. The aims and purposes were listed as:

1. For the resurgence of the American Labor Movement.
2. For the winning of the struggle for Negro rights.
3. For an end of the cold war.
4. For economic security and higher mass living standards.
5. For the end of the exploitation of man by man.

A source advised on December 19, 1961, that **CLARENCE COGGINS** is considered the Provisional Chairman of the LNVP. Other active members include [REDACTED]

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A second source advised on December 12, 1959, that **CLARENCE COGGINS**, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were all members of the Harriet Tubman Section of the Essex County, New Jersey, CP, which was expelled from the Party with no right of appeal by action of the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, being held December 10-13, 1959.

A third source advised on March 7, 1962, that the **SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)** and the LNVP are working closely

APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Formerly known as the Labor-Negro
Vanguard Party (continued)

in efforts to bring disgruntled CP members to their respective camps and are working jointly in the political field. FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, has asked SWP members to support the LNVP.

The third source advised on June 26, 1963, that due to mutual suspicion, the drive toward unity between these two organizations has ceased.

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP is now using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) and is the name the organization is now known by and under which name all leaflets are issued.

On June 28, 1963, the first source stated that the LNVC does not exist on a national scale, and although CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC, has traveled through the eastern portion of the country to promote the LNVC, the only organized group to date exists in New Jersey.

On May 18, 1964, a fourth source advised that the LNVC has divided its New Jersey group into three branches, with one each in Newark, Jersey City, and Orange.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Albany

August 28, 1964

Director, FBI (100-3-116)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Casper
~~1 - Mr. Callahan~~
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(DUDED 11/1/64) *Cirm*

The Bureau has always recognized that there is communist influence in the racial movement. Our investigations of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), allied groups and individuals sympathetic to communism have borne this out. Simultaneous with the increasing tempo of activities in the racial field, we witnessed a stepping up of communist activities to influence the racial movement. These activities have taken a variety of forms ranging from mere general verbal support to actual direct-action influence. The subversives involved are also of various shades--some are bona fide current members of the CPUSA or such a basic revolutionary group as the Socialist Workers Party; some are former members of these groups; and still others encompass a wide variety and degree of subversive associations and connections, past and present.

Our investigations developing this type of information have also been under the title of a variety of matters such as CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters; communist infiltration of various organizations such as the Congress of Racial Equality, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the like; investigations of numerous subversive individuals active in the racial movement; investigations of communist fronts and other miscellaneous organizations; and a great many racial disturbances and other racial matters which we have investigated under the Racial Matter character.

There has been no letup in the activities requiring our investigative attention. Rather, there have been increasing evidences of a continuing upsurge in racial activities. The news media of recent months mirror the civil rights issue as probably the number one domestic issue in the political spectrum. There are clear and unmistakable signs that we

Enc. ENCLOSURE
2 - All offices (Enc.)

SEE NOTE PAGE 6
(ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM

AUG 28 5 23 PM '64

5-582-211-3-001 ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAILED 11
AUG 28 1964
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

SEP 1 1964

Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

are in the midst of a social revolution with the racial movement as its core. The Bureau, in meeting its responsibilities in this area, is an integral part of this revolution. Making our work more difficult has been the controversial nature of the issues involved.

With the foregoing as a background to underscore the extreme importance of this matter, the Bureau desires to again emphasize the absolute necessity for affording all aspects of this matter prompt, decisive, imaginative, aggressive and intensive investigative effort, as well as insuring that the Bureau is promptly advised, on a continuing basis, of all pertinent developments. The Bureau's responsibilities as to dissemination must be evermore borne in mind and pertinent information submitted in a memorandum suitable for dissemination.

In addition, the Bureau desires the field to compile in a single investigative report pertinent information developed to date, with a subsequent updating by the submission of investigative reports on a quarterly basis. These reports should include information heretofore reported in the section entitled "Negro Question--Communist Influence in Racial Matters" of the quarterly reports pertaining to the CPUSA, as well as information being regularly reported under the many other titles referred to in paragraph two, page one, of instant communication. It will no longer be necessary to include a section concerning this matter in the Party reports; however, there should continue to be a reporting of this information under the various other titles. It is recognized that there will be some duplication in reporting. However, this is necessary in order to adequately investigate and report the substantive matters and at the same time provide for a centralized reporting, thus facilitating the necessary evaluation and analysis by the Bureau and other agencies and officials of the Government.

The Bureau is closing its subfile, 100-3-116, and opening a new file, 100-442529, which will be devoted exclusively to this matter and be entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - C" (code name "CIRM"). This instruction is effective immediately and is applicable not only to the reports discussed herein but to all communications in this matter. Note that "CPUSA" has been dropped from the

Letter to Albany

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

100-3-116

title as we are concerned with all communist efforts, whether they be of the Communist Party or other communist groups. Each field office should likewise close its file or subfile relating to the CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, and open a new file or subfile relating to this matter. This new file shall serve as a repository for all pertinent information and thus facilitate the submission of the required quarterly reports.

The initial investigative report in this matter, as succeeding reports, will be designed to precisely spell out the full extent of the communist influence. It will separate words and intentions from actions; mere participation from direct influence; and the bona fide communist from the mere "do-gooder." It shall serve as an in-depth factual analysis of the entire problem of communist influence in racial matters. It will not include information concerning legitimate efforts in the racial movement where there is no communist taint. Material for the initial report is, for the most part, already available--it is spread throughout the CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, file and related files mentioned above. The field's task, then, is the comprehensive review of all pertinent files; the cataloging and documenting of all pertinent information in accordance with a prescribed outline and certain guidelines; and the submission of same to the Bureau.

A secondary purpose to be accomplished by the review and preparation of the initial report will be to enable the field, and the Bureau as well, to make a self-analysis of all facets of our investigation in this area so that we may expand and intensify our investigations of those phases indicating a need thereof.

Instructions--Guidelines

All offices are instructed to review all pertinent files, pending and closed, which will uncover the type of information desired as indicated by the outline which is an enclosure to this communication. While these files mentioned above should contain most of the information needed, they are only intended as a guide and should not be considered as all-inclusive.

Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

(1) The initial investigative report is intended to primarily depict the current situation rather than serve as a historical-type document. We are therefore principally concerned with the racial movement during the past year and three quarters. Use the period commencing 1/1/63 as a general guideline; however, extraordinary situations arising earlier should be considered for inclusion. Likewise, if a current situation had its genesis prior to 1/1/63 sufficient information prior to that date should be used to make the current situation meaningful.

(2) Generally speaking, it will be necessary for only the office covering an activity to report it, as well as the characterizations of persons involved. For example, if a racial demonstration took place in Cleveland with Cleveland residents involved, it should be reported by the Cleveland Office. If a New York Office informant reports on the Cleveland matter to the New York Office, it should not be reported by the New York Office but be considered by Cleveland in its submission as Cleveland will already have been sent such information by the New York Office. On the other hand, for such a far-flung activity as the 8/28/63 March on Washington, it will be incumbent upon each office having subjects who attended or otherwise participated to include the information in its submission.

(3) The attached outline should be followed as to the numbered and lettered items. Where further breakdowns by numbers and letters are practical, it will be permissible to do so.

(4) When an activity by an organization is reported under II, the details should not be repeated under III concerning the organization. It will be necessary only, under III, to refer to the particular activity as appearing under II.

(5) Where specific pertinent information set out in the outline is not available through file review, immediate discreet inquiry should be made to obtain same. For example, if the officers of an organization covered under III in the outline are not known, secure their identities. Only established reliable sources may be contacted in this regard without prior Bureau authority.

(6) It may be necessary in some instances for an office reporting on an activity to secure characterizing information regarding individuals and/or organizations from offices covering

RW

Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-8-116

those individuals or organizations. This should be done as soon as possible so that there will be no delay in the submission of the item by the originating (as to activity) office.

(7) An original and eight copies of all reports should be submitted by each field office. Any office which has absolutely no information to report, either in the initial report or the quarterly reports thereafter, is permitted to so advise the Bureau by letter in lieu of a report. If any positive information, however limited, is available, it must be submitted by report.

(8) The initial investigative report should be submitted to reach the Bureau by 11/1/64. Thereafter, quarterly reports should be submitted to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year.

(9) All main headings denoted by Roman numerals in the attached outline must be accounted for in all reports. If there is no information to report under a particular main heading, the heading should appear, followed by a statement "No information developed."

(10) As to individuals involved, we are concerned primarily with subversive characterizing information coincident with the period of activity. For example, if an individual organized, participated in or was otherwise associated with a racial activity on 1/1/64, his membership in the CPUSA and other subversive groups as of that date would be most pertinent. Of course, if a subversive connection as of the date of activity cannot be established, the next best thing would be to establish a subversive connection as soon prior to the activity as possible. Generally speaking, characterizations of individuals should be as succinct and pointed as possible. For example, if an individual's Party membership is established, a long recitation of other connections, such as with fronts, would be unnecessary. Good judgment must be exercised in characterizing individuals, as with all other phases relating to the collection of facts for the report. If a person holds a particularly key position in the racial movement and, besides being a Party member also has a long history of communist activities, it may be well to very briefly summarize his subversive background. When characterizing

Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

a person as a Party member, indicate the highest position held in the Party. When referring to former Party members, include dates of membership.

(11) The term "communist" should be interpreted in its broad sense as including persons not only adhering to the principles of the CPUSA itself, but also to such splinter and offshoot groups as the Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor and the like.

(12) The characterizations of individuals and organizations should be handled in the same manner as presently prescribed for security reports.

(13) Unless otherwise indicated herein, the regular report writing rules for security reports shall be applicable.

NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 8/25/64 captioned as above, SFP:kmj.

OUTLINE

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

- 1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.
- 2) Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.
- 3) Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like.

(Information under Item 3 should be reported by the office covering the origin of the publications, such as the New York Office for "The Worker," "Political Affairs" and directives from Party headquarters; San Francisco Office for "People's World"; et cetera.) Party expressions, oral or written, when directly related to a specific event covered under II, should be included under II.)

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS (Such as Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor, Workers World Party and the like)

Under B report information under separate numbered subheadings for each organization. Report here information generally along the same lines as for A above.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

In this part report information on communist direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts and any other similar activities with racial overtones. This part will illustrate how communist activities attempt to exploit racial situations and expand communist influence, thus furthering communist objectives. List activities in chronological order with lettered subheadings, such as:

(A) DEMONSTRATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1/10/63

(B) STORE BOYCOTT, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, 3/6/63

Under each subheading include such information as nature of event; sponsoring and participating groups; total participants; number and identities of subversives involved; specifics

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SFP:kmj (64)

ENCLOSURE

(ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE)

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Sullivan
August 28, 1964

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Belmont.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Casper.....
Mr. Callahan.....
Mr. Conrad.....
Mr. DeLoach.....
Mr. Evans.....
Mr. Gale.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Sullivan.....
Mr. Tavel.....
Mr. Trotter.....
Tele. Room.....
Miss Holmes.....
Miss Gandy.....

as to whether subversives directed, controlled, instigated or merely participated; whether violence resulted and, if so, whether subversives involved; arrests of subversives and court disposition; and any other information believed pertinent to the over-all picture of communist influence. Efforts by supporting groups to avoid communist involvement should also be reported. If a particular event had no communist involvement, it should, of course, not be included in the document.

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Field offices should set out information concerning only the local branches of the organizations which are in its territory. The office covering the national headquarters of an organization should set out pertinent data as to the national headquarters, as well as any local affiliates in its territory, separating the national from the locals. The number of members, nationally and by locals, should be indicated. Include under each organization information as to officers and others in positions of influence who have present or past subversive connections; information as to other subversives who are merely members; specific evidence of influence wielded by subversives; policy concerning communist participation in the organization's activities, such as prohibition of communists holding office or membership; (if no such stated policy, so indicate); and use and distribution of communist propaganda.

IV - MISCELLANEOUS

If at all possible, information to be included should be set out under the basic main headings I, II or III. However, should there be some pertinent information to report which does not lend itself to the first three parts, it will be permissible to include it in Part IV - MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 8/25/64 captioned "CIRM," SFP:kmj.

F B I

Date:

3/27/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
IE - C

Bufile 100-441164-31

Newark File 100-47735

CIRM

Bufile 100-3-110

Newark File 100-4234TT

Re Newark teletype to Bureau and New York dated 3/26/64 captioned "Disruption of Democratic National Convention", "W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA," and "CIRM", which set forth correction of date by [redacted] on which [redacted] New York, planned to go to Atlantic City.

b6
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b7D

Enclosed for Bureau are nine copies of letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above, setting forth correct information as furnished in written report by [redacted] on [redacted] original location [redacted]

b7D

Letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect [redacted] source utilized, who is of future usefulness.

Copies of letterhead memorandum enclosed for New York and Philadelphia as indicated with copies.

NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 4 1964

5 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM) CC Encl. RB 810

(1 -) (Disruption of Democratic National Convention)

New York (Encs. 3) (RM)

(1 - 100-151987) (W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS)

(1 - 100-) [redacted]

(1 - 100-151987) (Disruption of Democratic National Convention)

1 - Philadelphia (100-47373) (Enc. 1) (Info) (DU BOIS CLUBS) (RM)

Assistant Director IE LOACH

Newark

b7D

(1 - 100-43044) (Disruption of Democratic Convention)

Approved: (1 - [redacted])

EWC:ks
(14)

Special Agent

Sent

ENCLOSURE

Per

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b7C

INT/SEC. V

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-441164-31-23

NK 100-47735

Philadelphia received copy of Newark airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau dated 8/25/64 captioned same as this airtel and letterhead memorandum setting forth information previously furnished by [redacted] concerning date [redacted] was going to Atlantic City.

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The following agencies have been advised:

New Jersey State Police

Atlantic City Police Department

Secret Service at Newark and Atlantic City

INTC, Newark

ONI, Newark



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 27, 1964

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 26, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of the Du Bois Clubs of America who expected to go to Atlantic City, New Jersey, to demonstrate during the Democratic National Convention, planned to make the trip on either August 25, 1964, or August 27, 1964. [REDACTED] planned to take a chartered bus from New York City and while in Atlantic City planned to contact the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a group of demonstrators from Mississippi who are staying at the Gem Hotel on Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City.

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This source had previously advised on August 25, 1964, that [REDACTED] planned to visit Atlantic City on either August 25, 1964, or August 26, 1964, but the source stated on August 26, 1964, that [REDACTED] would definitely not visit Atlantic City on August 26, 1964.

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A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is attached.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-1-

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson

August 17, 1954

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Character

Reference

Information obtained and reported
on above at Birmingham, Ala. today.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 8/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (157-348)
 SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT.
 RACIAL MATTERS
 Bufile: 157-1676

CIRM

Bufile: 100-3-116

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Re Seattle teletype to Bureau and Jackson, 8/26/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies, for Jackson three (3) copies and for Memphis and New Orleans one (1) copy each of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matters. A photograph of [redacted] and [redacted] mentioned in the letterhead memo is enclosed for Jackson, New Orleans, and Memphis.

Source 1 is [redacted]
 Source 2 is [redacted]
 Source 3 is [redacted]
 Source 4 is [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM) (REG)
 2 - Jackson (Enc. 4) (AM) (REG)
 (1 - 157-100) (1 - 100- CIRM)
 1 - New Orleans (Enc. 2) (AM) (REG)
 1 - Memphis (Enc. 2) (AM) (REG)
 6 - Seattle (1 - 157-348)
 (1 - 100-25706 [redacted])
 (1 - 100-14241 [redacted])
 (1 - 100-23896 [redacted])
 (1 - 100-26674 CIRM)
 (1 - [redacted])

OWL:kt
 (13)

C. G. Wick

AGENCY [redacted]
 REASON [redacted]
 DATE [redacted]
 BY [redacted]

NOT RECORDED
 172 SEP 4 1964

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16 SEP 3 1964

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ENCLOSURE

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b7C

Sent M

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1079

b7D

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Approved: [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

The letterhead memo is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because the information furnished could reasonably lead to the identification of sources of continuing value, impair their effectiveness and thereby adversely effect the National security.

Specific information has not been received by this office as to the particular vehicle utilized by [redacted] in traveling to Mississippi, however, it is thought that one of the following vehicles customarily used by these subjects might be the vehicle in question. [redacted] is the registered owner of a 1950 Crosley station wagon, bearing Washington registration AWC-281. [redacted] customarily drives a 1954 De Soto, blue with cream top bearing Washington registration AGB-427. [redacted] customarily drives a 1950 blue, four-door Plymouth sedan bearing Washington registration BAU-979.

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Due to the importance of [redacted] and due to her dedication to Marxism and her exceptional organizational ability as reflected in Bufiles (100-432535), the photographs mentioned above are being furnished. A copy of the letterhead memo and photograph of [redacted] is also being furnished Memphis and New Orleans for their information, inasmuch as it is not unlikely that the activities of [redacted] may extend into the territory of those offices.

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IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT [redacted] IS EXTREMELY ANTAGONISTIC TOWARD ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, IS SURVEILLANCE CONSCIOUS AND WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ANY OPPORTUNITY TO EMBARRASS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Seattle, Washington
August 26, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 25, 1964 that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and a third individual, further unidentified, departed late that day by automobile for the State of Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

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A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 26, 1964 that [REDACTED]

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member of the Downtown Communist Party (CP) Club, departed on August 25, 1964 by automobile to go to Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

(Background information concerning [REDACTED] was furnished by this office on August 21, 1964 and that concerning [REDACTED] on August 25, 1964.)

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No record of [REDACTED] is contained in the files of the Pierce County Sheriff's Office or Police Department, both Tacoma, Washington. The files of the Pierce County Credit Bureau, Tacoma, Washington, contain no information concerning [REDACTED] except a minor collection item in May, 1963 which was cancelled in June, 1963. The files of the Seattle FBI Office contain the following information concerning [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] is a white, female, born [REDACTED] at Minneapolis, Minnesota. She resides with her husband [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Washington. She is unemployed

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

and has Social Security Number [redacted]

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[redacted] She has not in recent years had any regular employment, but has on occasion earned some money making telephone surveys or taking other similar part time work.

In [redacted] [redacted] advised that at that time [redacted] was a member of the State Board and District Committee, Northwest District, Communist Party, USA (NWDCP) [redacted]

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On March 11, 1964, a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that [redacted] was at that time [redacted] NWDCP.

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In the latter part of July, 1964, a fourth source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that [redacted]

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Numerous other sources who have furnished reliable information have advised on various occasions of [redacted] membership in the CP since 1943, as well as to [redacted]

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[redacted] was afforded a hearing before the SACB from April 14 to 19, 1964 for failure to comply with the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 requiring members of the CP to register with the Attorney General of the United States. Testimony was given at the hearing at Tacoma, Washington to the effect that prior to the hearing [redacted] member of the NWDCP. On July 22, 1964, the SACB, based on its findings, ordered [redacted] to register.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E L REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA
 SUBJECT: W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA;
 IS - C
 BUfile 100-441164
 PHfile 100-47373

DISRUPTION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,
 INFORMATION CONCERNING;
 PHfile 100-47629

CIRM:

BUfile 100-3-116
 PHfile 100-47106

- 5 - Bureau (Encls. -8) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 3 - 100-441164
 1 - Disruption of Democratic National Convention
 1 - 100-3-116 (CIRM)
 3 - Newark (Encls. -5) (R.M.)
 1 - New York (Encls. -1) (R.M.)
 1 - San Francisco (Encl. -1) (Info) (AM, RM)
 18 - Philadelphia
 1 - 100-47373
 1 - 100-47106 (CIRM)
 1 - 100-47629
 1 - 157-1220 (DDNC)
 1 - 100-46405
 1 - 100-43811
 1 - 100-41005
 1 - 100-46267
 1 - 100-41530
 1 - 100-46065
 1 - 100-47590
 1 - 100-46260
 1 - 100-45740

- 1 - 100-45308
 1 - 100-46804
 1 - 100-43741
 1 - 100-
 1 -

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EES:jp
 (28)

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ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

NOT RECORDED
 172 SEP 3 1964

64 SEP 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-441164-37-34

CARBON COPY

100-442529

PH 100-47373

Re Philadelphia teletype to Bureau 8/21/64 and Philadelphia telephone call to Newark 8/24/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau and other offices as shown, are copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above.

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ as information from the first source, [redacted]

b7D

First source utilized in LHM is [redacted]

Second source is [redacted]

b7D

Third source is [redacted]

Agents who observed subjects mentioned in LHM are SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

Pertinent information concerning descriptions of automobiles and subjects was telephonically furnished by SA [redacted] to [redacted] Secretary to Field Supervisor Newark Division.

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In accordance with Newark request set out in Newark airtel 8/15/64, five copies of LHM are being furnished Newark.

For record purposes, automobiles utilized by subjects for trip to Atlantic City are as follows:

- #1 White over black, 1956 Plymouth sedan, Pennsylvania license 6D8-834. Driver - [redacted]
- #2 Light blue late-model Rambler sedan, Pennsylvania license J77-163. Driver - [redacted]
- #3 White over blue 1956 Buick sedan, Pennsylvania license 1D6-643. Driver - [redacted]
- #4 Blue late-model Rambler sedan, Pennsylvania license GR 726. Driver - [redacted]

b6
b7C

PH 100-47373

Copies of LHM being furnished to INTC, OSI, ONI, and Secret Service locally.

Additional pertinent information received at Philadelphia will be furnished to Bureau and Newark by most expeditious means.

As the Bureau has been previously advised, the Du Bois Club had chartered two buses to transport pickets to Atlantic City on 8/25/64. On 8/24/64, [redacted] Philadelphia Transportation Company, advised that the chartered buses had been canceled. There are no known plans of the Du Bois Club (Philadelphia Branch) to picket the Democratic National Convention other than that of 8/24/64. In this connection, successful counterintelligence operations approved by the Bureau, were utilized by the Philadelphia Office to neutralize and minimize plans of the Du Bois Clubs. Complete details are being submitted under the "COINTELPRO" caption.

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For the information of New York, [redacted] observed [redacted] with the New York group.

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b7D



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 26, 1964

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

On August 23, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America plan to picket the Democratic National Convention on August 24, 1964, at Atlantic City. The source advised that according to [REDACTED]

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X [REDACTED] of the Du Bois Clubs, a group would meet at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., at about 10 a.m., August 24, 1964, for the trip to Atlantic City. The group planned to drive private cars there. *N.D.*

A characterization of Action for Youth, which has its clubhouse at 1426 West Bristol Street, is attached to this memorandum, as is a characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and information concerning individuals mentioned herein.

On August 24, 1964, at about 10 a.m., several persons were observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 1426 West Bristol Street. At 11:32 a.m., 18 persons were observed leaving this address in four cars, among them the following were identified:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

100-441164-37-

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION



*Pa.
N.J.*

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On August 25, 1964, a source advised that the above persons traveled from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, N.J., to picket the Democratic Convention. The above persons, plus

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and [redacted] left from 1426 West Bristol Street about 11:30 a.m. and arrived in Atlantic City about 12:45 p.m. They were met outside the Democratic Convention by [redacted] *N.J.*

The group joined a CORE demonstration outside the Convention and used CORE signs as the signs prepared by the Du Bois Club were not allowed by CORE. All the signs urged support for the Mississippi Freedom Delegation.

Also present were about 50 Du Bois Club members from the east coast, mostly from New York.

The Du Bois group from Philadelphia left Atlantic City about 9:00 p.m., arriving back in Philadelphia about 11:00 p.m. There were no incidents or violence observed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

On July 23, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] are members of the District Youth Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), and [REDACTED]

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On March 25, 1964, a second source advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] are members of the CPEPD.

On July 20, 1964, the first source advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are members of the Philadelphia Branch of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

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On March 26, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED] is a member of the CPEPD.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(1)

APPENDIX

Characterization of Organizations

ACTION FOR YOUTH (AFY)
aka Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU),
Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP),
Sunday Study Group, Winter Discussion Series 1957-58

On [redacted]

[redacted] furnished information to the FBI, advised the SYU was the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. [redacted] advised this group had been known during 1957 and 1958 first as the "Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958" and later as the "Sunday Study Group."

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A source advised on March 19, 1958 the above group adopted the name, Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU) at a meeting held March 16, 1958.

A second source advised on April 25, 1958 that DOROTHY RUBIN, a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), reporting on CP youth to the Fourth Congressional District Section Committee, CPEPD, on April 23, 1958 stated the purpose of the SYU was to train young selected progressives for ultimate development into good Marxist-thinking CP members who will be capable of assuming leadership in the CP.

On January 6, 1961 a third source advised the SYU had changed its name to Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), then decided against this name and reverted to SYU.

On June 21, 1963 a fourth source advised SYU maintains a headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On May 7, 1964 a fifth source advised that this group changed its name to Action for Youth (AFY) on October 11, 1963. The source advised the group still maintains its headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and continues to be the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC).

4 + 5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

6
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962 PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

7
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 26, 1964

FROM :

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23395) (C)

SUBJECT:

SM - C

b6
b7C

O C I R M

Reference Baltimore letter dated June 30, 1964, captioned as above and with the additional caption of "CP, USA, Negro Question, CIRM, IS - C." Reference Richmond letter dated July 24, 1964, and New York letter dated August 17, 1964.

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On August 6, 1964, Sheriff C. CALVERT CREIGHTON, Dorchester County, Cambridge, Maryland, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] had returned to [redacted]

On August 13, 1964, [redacted] Maryland State Police, Cambridge, advised SA [redacted] that he had noted no further local civil rights activity by [redacted] since [redacted]

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On August 25, 1964, Chief of Police BRICE KINNAMON, (NA), Cambridge Police Department, Cambridge, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] and is presently employed [redacted]

Chief KINNAMON has noted no further active affiliation with local civil rights groups by [redacted] since [redacted]

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Chief KINNAMON expressed the opinion that he [redacted]

In view of the above, no additional inquiry was made. This case is closed.

MEG:dfm

(3)

cc-808RD

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)

1 - Baltimore

67 SEP 11 1964

Records
cc-100-442529

REC-65

16 AUG 21 1964

SUBV. CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442375-3

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Subject _____

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☐ Enclosure (describe) _____

☐ Laboratory Work Sheet

☐ Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)

☐ Loyalty Form

☐ Other (describe) _____

8/18/64

Removed for

- ☐ Mr.
☐ Mrs.
☐ Miss
☐ Room

AD/LEGAL COUNSEL

Removed by

[Redacted]

Date of Removal

4/4/91

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AGREEMENT OF FBI AND NLG

Complete File and Serial Number 100-442529-3

F B I

Date: 8/10/64

Transmit the following in

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReBuairtel to NY 7/20/64 and Bulet to NY, 8/3/64.

There are enclosed for the Bureau 6 copies of a LHM setting forth information obtained from [redacted] during July, 1964, relating to contacts of [redacted] in his activities to raise money for COFO.

- 4- Bureau (RM) (ENCS. 6)
(1- 44-)
2- Memphis (100-) (RM)
(1- 157-COFO)
2- New Orleans (100-) (RM)
(1- 157-COFO)
20- New York
(1- 100-63849) (47)
(1- 65-13809) (47)
(1- 100-113220) (OSSIE DAVIS) (47)
(1- 100-107419) (ECLC) (41)
(1- 100-81860) (41)
(1- 100-122829) (41)

Class. & Ext. By [redacted] 6/20/82
Fond. No. 100-1-2-1-2
Date of Review 8/10/84

AGENCY [redacted] yergly, mullall, Sec. Sec.
REQ. BY [redacted]
DATE FORN. 8/26/64
HOW FORN. NCS
BY WFS:CD

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70 SEP 4 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-151548

COPIES CONT'D.

1- 100-76134 (FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER) (46)
1- 100-115183 [REDACTED]
1- 100-121420 [REDACTED]
1- 100-118562 [REDACTED]
1- 100-146994 (WILLIAM KUNTSLER) (47)
1- 44-1019 [REDACTED]
1- 100-78633 [REDACTED]
1- 100-76231 [REDACTED]
1- 100-108148 [REDACTED]
1- 100-87926 [REDACTED]
1- 100-73890 (NATHAN SCHWERNER) (47)
1- 100-74251 [REDACTED] (47)
1-100-68879 (MARCIA RABINOWITZ) (47)

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NY 100-151548

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th sources used in this LHM are [redacted]

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[redacted] (U)
On the night of the 23rd of July, SAS [redacted]
[redacted] conducted a surveillance at 444
Central Park West, [redacted] address, but this surveillance
was not productive. It is noted that information has been
received from confidential sources that [redacted] has referred
to his address as "the little Kremlin" because of the number
of security subjects residing there. JOHN AET and [redacted]
[redacted] for example, reside at 444 Central Park West. The
surveillance, therefore, was conducted discreetly.

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The SAS mentioned in the characterization of

[redacted] are [redacted] and [redacted]

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The following are the identities of the sources
used in the characterization of individuals mentioned in this LHM:

Source

Individual

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

OSSIE DAVIS

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[redacted]

[redacted]

WILLIAM KUNTSLER

[redacted]

[redacted] (U)

FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-151548

Source

[NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

[REDACTED] (S) (U)
(S) (U)

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) (U)
(S) (U)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) (U)
(S) (U)

Individual

ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN

ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN (S) (U)

ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

BERNARD FISCHMAN

NATHAN SCHWERNER

VICTOR RABINOWITZ

VICTOR RABINOWITZ

MARCIA RABINOWITZ

MARCIA RABINOWITZ

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This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above mentioned sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States and result in the loss of sources of great value.

[REDACTED] (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONIn Reply, Please Refer to
File No.New York, New York
August 10, 1964~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

The sources of information set forth in this memorandum are the first confidential source mentioned and the sources designated as the second, third, and fourth confidential sources. All other confidential sources mentioned are used to characterize individuals mentioned herein and all sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

Westbury Long Island Meeting, 7/2/64

A confidential source advised on July 3, 1964, that on that date [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that there were 385 people at the Westbury Long Island meeting the previous night, that Nat Schwerer received a standing ovation and that the meeting raised \$1,774.30 [REDACTED] said that he was going to write to the lawyers who were to get the money for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO).

The same source advised on July 1, 1964, that on that date [REDACTED] advised a person known to the source only as [REDACTED] that he should get 2 responsible people to open a bank account in any name such as "operation Mississippi" for the purpose of collecting contributions. He said that checks drawn on this account are to be sent to COFO and mailed to COFO in care of [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY [REDACTED]
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
upgraded to Secret 2/1/78APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 2/1/90GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassificationClass. & Ext. By SP-5 RJC/DA 1-27-82
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2
Date of Review 8/10/84

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~DATE OF REVIEW 12/20/82
12/20/82
7/1/99

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-3

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Nat and [redacted] Schwerner

[redacted] "The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21,
column 4, identified Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner
[redacted] New York, as the parents of Michael
Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial
Equality, and one of the three civil rights workers
who were missing in Mississippi.

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D.C.

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On June 5, 1957, [redacted] Credit Bureau
of Greater New York, made available a credit record
dated September 26, 1946, which showed that Nathan
Schwerner, wife [redacted] resided at [redacted]
[redacted] New York, since 1937. He was
employed as a partner in the Schwerner-Oppenheim
Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New York City.

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A confidential source advised in April, 1944,
that [redacted]

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The same source advised in March, and April, 1944.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised in December, 1947,
that [redacted]

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The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8,
column 5, reflects that [redacted] 8th
Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent
congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on
its 20th anniversary.

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The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast
Communist newspaper which ceased publication
on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was
its Sunday edition.

Referral/Consult

Arthur Kinoy

A confidential source advised on August
30, 1960, that Arthur Kinoy had attempted
to set up a CP Club of professionals
following the 16th National CP Convention, (U)

N.Y.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

[redacted]
[redacted]
On December 12, 1957 [redacted]

[redacted] advised Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted] that during 1944-45 he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) or Communist Political Association, Garden Bay Club, Queens, New York. He said he did not recall being Educational Director of the club but that everyone in the club had a title.

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He said that during 1934-1935 he attended 3 or 4 meetings which he believed were Communist but does not recall joining the CP at the time. He said he did contribute money to CP front groups during the period 1935-45, amounting in total to \$50 or \$60.

A confidential source advised in 1944 that [redacted] was Education Director, Garden Bay Club, Queens County, CP.

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Communist Party, USA Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

New Rochelle Meeting, 7/7/64

The first confidential source learned on July 4, 1964, that a meeting was to be held on Tuesday night, July 7, 1964, at the Temple Beth El in New Rochelle, at 8:00 p.m. According to the source, Nat Schwerner described Ossie Davis as the Program Committee Chairman, and [] as the Organizing Chairman.

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The source further advised on July 4, 1964, that Nat Schwerner told Ossie Davis that he felt that Davis should chair the meeting on July 7, 1964, and that a member of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) should make the collection speech. Davis agreed to this arrangement.

Ossie Davis

A confidential source advised on April 12, 1962, that Ossie Davis and his wife are not known to be members of the CP. However, they have the reputation of supporting or aiding causes, through personal appearances, which are also supported by the CP. (U)

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A confidential source advised on November 2, 1962, that the Silver Anniversary Banquet of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was held on October 26, 1962, in New York City. \$15,000 was donated to the NLG budget and among those who contributed \$250.00 from table number 7 were a Mr. and Mrs. []

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A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix pages.

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Communist Party USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The first confidential source advised on July 2, 1964, that according to [redacted] the meeting was being conducted by the Citizens For Human Rights in New Rochelle, New York, and was set up by friends of hers because of what had happened to her son, Mickey Schwerner, to raise money to let people know what is going on in Mississippi and what they can do to protect the other workers there. She said that the money was for COFO to be used for bail money.

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On July 4, 1964, the first confidential source learned that [redacted] and Nat Schwerner had discussed the forthcoming New Rochelle, New York, Tuesday night, July 7th meeting. Nat Schwerner stated that he had been in close contact with SNCC concerning the meeting and that a nationally known member of the organization would appear to make an appeal. [redacted] told Schwerner that he had been in touch with Catholic dioceses in New York and New Rochelle, and that they would support it with contributions. According to the source, Schwerner requested [redacted] to look into the matter of trucking food and books to Jackson, Mississippi.

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[redacted]
A brochure of the Tom Paine School of Westchester, 2 Hamilton Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, for the Winter term January-April, 1946, lists [redacted] as a member of the Board of Trustees.

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The Tom Paine School of Westchester has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

On March 24, 1947, a confidential source made available a letter on the letter-head of the American Birobidjan Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, dated March 13, 1947. This letter lists the National Officers and the members of the National Committee of the organization. The name [redacted] appears under the caption "National Committee".

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The American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first confidential source ascertained on July [redacted] that Nat Schwerner had been in touch with [redacted] 31 Hunter Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, concerning the meeting scheduled for the following night, July 7, 1964.

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According to this source, on July 9, 1964, an inquiry was made of [redacted] if people could send money to the [redacted] address and that she stated that this could be done but that it also could be sent to her.

On July 11, 1964, the source advised that Nat Schwerner told [redacted] a member of SNCC, that any donations over \$500 were to be made out to or signed over to Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy Attorneys of 511 5th Avenue, New York City, for further distribution to COFO and other interested groups.

According to the source, [redacted] advised on July 15, 1964, that over \$20,000 had been raised for COFO in New Rochelle.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) Luncheon, 7/16/64

Source learned on July 9, 1964, that Florence Friedlander, was at the residence of Nat and [redacted] Schwerner on that date and mentioned that there would be a meeting of the ECLC on Thursday, July 16, 1964, at which [redacted] would give a report. According to the source, [redacted] stated that there was to be a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. on July 16, 1964, at the Blue Ribbon Restaurant in New York City, to which they were all invited and that [redacted] who had returned from Mississippi where he had been on a fact finding tour would speak.

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Florence Friedlander

A confidential source advised on December 6, 1960, that Florence Friedlander attended an enlarged combined CP meeting of the Astoria Sunnyside CP Club held in Queens, New York, on December 3, 1960. Among those present were active Party members from neighboring clubs and former Party members from the Astoria-Sunnyside clubs. (u)

This source advised on March 19, 1958, that as of that time Florence Friedlander was Organizational Secretary of the Sunnyside Section, Queens County CP. (u)

[redacted]

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"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City that evening.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This advertisement lists the current officers
and National Council members of the ECLC.
Clark Foreman is listed as Director.

A characterization of the ECLC is
set forth in the Appendix pages.

On July 13, 1964, the source furnished information
reflecting that Florence Friedlander told Nat Schwerner on
that date that [redacted] head of a fact finding committee,
wanted to have a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. on July 16, 1964 at
the Blue Ribbon Restaurant. Friedlander wanted Nat Schwerner
and his family to come and listen and Schwerner told her that he
would let her know if he could attend.

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Friedlander also stated that there would be a meeting
of about 100 people which would be held at 8:30 p.m. on July 23,
1964, at 444 Central Park West, to raise money.

The source further advised on July 13, 1964, that
on that date, Nat Schwerner was in contact with William Kunstler
who said he had been in Mississippi where he met with [redacted]
head of SNCC and Robert Moses, who is the Director
of the COFO Project in Mississippi. The 2 of them decided that
all checks received should go to COFO in Jackson, Mississippi,
and that checks should be made out to the legal coordinator of
COFO in order to show that it is going to legal defense and,
therefore, will be tax exempt. Kunstler pointed out that there
is \$1700 on deposit for COFO in Jackson, Mississippi.

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"The New York Times", August 5, 1964, page
37, column 2, described William M. Kunstler
as Attorney for the Schwerner family.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source has advised that William Kunstler was Special Counsel of the Gandhi Society of Human Rights which organization was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-active organization and makes no attempts to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

The source advised on July 15, 1964, that [] and Nat Schwerner were to attend the ECLC Luncheon on July 16, 1964.

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Needleman Meeting, New York City, 7/23/64 ~~SECRET~~

A second confidential source advised on July 21, 1964, that it had been learned from Isidore Gibby Needleman that a party was to be given in his apartment at 444 Central Park West on July 23, 1964. According to Needleman, the affair was organized by a woman named "Ceil" and that invitations had been sent to people with money. Nat Schwerner was to attend and would show some film. ~~SECRET~~

Isidore Gibby Needleman

During 1957 and 1958, two confidential sources furnished the following information concerning Needleman:

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~~SECRET~~

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(U)

Communist Party, USA,
Negro Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Needleman is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity, and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. Needleman has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional committees and in the courts and has served as custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. ~~(S)~~ (U)

In March, 1958, another confidential source advised that Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent. ~~(S)~~ (U)

A third confidential source learned on July 21, 1964, that Celia Seborer, and others were running a benefit affair at the Needleman apartment on Thursday night, July 23, 1964, and that the Schwerners would be there. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Celia Seborer

N.Y.
In August, 1957, a confidential source advised that Seborer joined the International Brigade of the Spanish Republic on October 7, 1936. She was assigned to the Sanitary Service and issued International Brigade Booklet Number, 41759. She also held a safe conduct certificate for travel from Valencia, Spain during the period February-March, 1937 signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the National Sanitary Commission of the International ~~(S)~~ (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the
American branch of the International
Brigade has been designated pursuant
to Executive Order 10450.

Another confidential source advised on
August 7, 1953, that he knew the subject
to be a member of the CP in New York
prior to 1947. (S) (U)

X
The third confidential source advised on July 15,
1964, that on that date, Florence Friedlander told Needleman
that she had prepared an invitation in her own name for the
July 23rd affair suggesting that people send a contribution to
her if they could not attend the party. She said that Edith
Tiger, of the ECLC wanted invitations to send to friends.
Friedlander added that she prepared a formal invitation noting
that any checks payable to COFO and mailed to Needleman would be
put to good use. According to the source, Needleman was in
accord with these arrangements. (S) (U)

N.Y.
Edith Tiger

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page
23, contains a 7 page column advertisement
of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend
a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-
Atlantic Hotel, New York City, that evening.
This advertisement lists the current officers
and National Council members of the ECLC. Mrs.
Edith Tiger is listed as Assistant Director.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The third confidential source advised on July 20, 1964, that [redacted], informed Needleman that he and his wife would be unable to attend the "Schwerner meeting" at Needleman's apartment, on July 23, 1964, but promised to send a check. (S) (U)

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[redacted]

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On April 21, 1955, a confidential source advised that [redacted] was a CP member as of April, 1955.

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City, that evening. This advertisement lists the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC. [redacted] is listed as a member of the Executive Committee.

The first confidential source advised on July 23, 1964, that [redacted] told Florence Friedlander that she intended to come into the city to assist her on that date. The source learned that [redacted] was going into New York City and intended to go to someone's house where there was to be a party that night. (U)

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A fourth confidential source learned on July 23, 1964, that Florence Friedlander was at the Needleman apartment early on the afternoon of that date making arrangements for the "Schwerner meeting" to be held that evening. According to this source, Celia Seborer was among the individuals assisting Friedlander with the preparations. (S) (U)

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The fourth confidential source learned on July 24, 1964, that about 80 people had attended the "Schwerner meeting" at Needleman's apartment on July 23, 1964, and that motion pictures taken in Mississippi, showing places where Negroes live and containing interviews with some of them, were projected. According to the source, Needleman stayed for the early part of the proceedings, described the pictures as terrific and said the collection amounted to \$2,000. (S) (U)

The first confidential source advised on July 27, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner stated that \$1600 to \$1800 was raised at the Needleman party. The source further ascertained on July 27, 1964, that William Kunstler told Nat Schwerner that Florence Friedlander had come in with approximately \$1700 and that COFO had decided to open an account in New York. (S) (U)

Miscellaneous Information Concerning Schwerner's Contacts

X The first confidential source learned on July 5, 1964, that Nat Schwerner had been in contact with a Bernard D. Fischman of Scarsdale, New York, regarding the disappearance of his son and the 2 other COFO workers and had asked Fischman's advice concerning his speeches and speaking techniques.

Bernard Fischman /

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1962, p. 11, reflects that members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-63 were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique. Bernard D. Fischman was one of those elected to this board.

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source made available on February 27, 1962, a pamphlet "National Lawyers Guild * Silver Anniversary Convention * 1962" This pamphlet on p. 4 contains a listing of officers and members of the NLG for July, 1960-through February, 1962. The information is set forth under the heading "Officers and Members of the Executive Board" July, 1960- February, 1962. Under "Executive Board" the listings are by city and Bernard D. Fischman is one of those listed for New York City.

The first confidential source learned on July 14, 1964, that Nat [redacted] Schwerner had accepted an invitation to attend a fund raising affair to be held at the Bethesda Church, later that month and that Nat Schwerner had stipulated that all funds must go to COFO with a check for the amount raised to be sent to the COFO attorneys, Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy. The source further learned that Ossie Davis and W. T. Walker were to be at this affair.

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Wyatt Tee Walker was the Executive Assistant to Martin Luther King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The first confidential source also learned on July 14, 1964, that Nat Schwerner was in contact with [redacted] who had resided at [redacted] New York. Schwerner inquired from [redacted] about obtaining trucks to deliver material to Mississippi, which material would consist of such things as food, and clothing. [redacted] told Schwerner that he would look into this for him.

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C.P. Member

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~(U)~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

[redacted]

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A confidential source advised on September 22 and 24, 1953, that [redacted] New York, was a member of the Mount Eden Section, Bronx County CP, between 1946 and 1950.

The same source advised on November 12, 1953, that [redacted] was an active member of the University Club, Bronx County, CP, in 1950.

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b7C

A confidential source advised in January 1947, that [redacted] Bronx, New York, was the Organizer for the East University CP Club and was believed to have attended the Bronx County Leadership Training School from October 7, 1946 to October 19, 1946. The source said [redacted] joined the CP in 1942.

The first confidential source advised on July 16, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner, in discussing a meeting to be held in White Plains, New York, which would be sponsored by the Urban League of New York, stated that contributions should be made to the First Unitarian Church in New Orleans, in order to avoid the funds being seized. He also said that an account had been set up in New York so that funds could be drawn by leaders in Jackson, Mississippi.

The first confidential source learned on July 24, 1964, that Nat Schwerner had discussed with Ossie Davis meetings to be held on Thursday night, July 30, 1964, one at the Archbishop Stepinac High School, in White Plains, New York, and one at the Bethesda Church in New Rochelle, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~

According to the source, Davis was committed to the Bethesda Church meeting and Schwerner attempted to persuade him to arrange his leave from that commitment in order to serve as Master of Ceremonies at the White Plains meeting. Davis indicated that [redacted] might be able to persuade the pastor of the Bethesda Church to release him from his commitment there.

b6
b7C

Mrs. Schwerner stated that one of the organizational heads of the White Plains meeting was [redacted] and William Kunstler, and said that John Lewis would be on hand at the White Plains meeting. Schwerner sought Davis's advice on the advisability of using his wife, [redacted] in his place at the Bethesda Church. *N.Y.*

John Lewis is the Chairman of SNCC.

The first confidential source learned on July 27, 1964, that [redacted] and Nat Schwerner discussed the program of the meeting to be held at Archbishop Stepinac High School in White Plains, New York on July 30, 1964. [redacted] planned to have Ossie Davis read letters, and excerpts from letters, written by several workers in Mississippi. Schwerner planned to read a letter of July 2, 1964, from [redacted]

b6
b7C

This source advised on July 29, 1964, that according to [redacted] was going to pick up Nat Schwerner when he returned from Washington, D.C. on July 30, 1964, and take him to the White Plains meeting. *N.Y.*

Mrs. Victor and [redacted] Rabinowitz

b6
b7C

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

A confidential source advised on July 17, 1963, that on that date, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, stated that Victor Rabinowitz, an attorney, was involved in handling the estate of Tanya Tenin of Frenchtown, New Jersey, an old CP member, whose estate is to go to the CP. Hall was severely critical of Rabinowitz whom he said tries to stay in the good graces of the CP while being active with the Trotskyites and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (S) (U) *M.K.*

A characterization of the FPCC is set forth in the Appendix pages and sources used in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

The April 13, 1964, issue of "The New York Times", page 23, carries an advertisement of the ECLC and the name of Victor Rabinowitz is listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the ECLC.

A confidential source advised on May 10, 1963, that Victor Rabinowitz was then the attorney representing the FPCC in New York City.

The "New York Guild Lawyer" the monthly publication of the NLG, in its May, 1963, issue indicated that Victor Rabinowitz was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the New York City Chapter of the NLG at the Chapter meeting held May 1, 1963, at the Hotel Martinique, New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source advised on February 8, 1944, that [] was then a member of the Coney Island Club of the CP.

b6
b7C

A confidential source advised on October 16, 1957, that [] had contributed \$25.00 to the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB). ~~(S)~~ (U)

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first confidential source on July 17, 1964, advised that [] had been in contact with [] and said that she is co-chairman of the Greater New York Committee For Federal Intervention and wanted to know if Nat Schwerner could be present at a meeting of that organization. [] advised Gilman that she would have to contact her husband. *NK*

b6
b7C

This source learned that on July 17, 1964, [] had contacted Florence Friedlander wanting to know who [] was.

b6
b7C

[]
A confidential source advised on May 6, 1964, that William Albertson would be in Nassau County, New York on June 3, 1964. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised on January 3, 1964
that Albertson was then the Executive
Secretary of the New York District CP. (S) u

On June 3, 1964, Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI),
observed Lionel Byalin and William
Albertson meet in Great Neck, NY,
and proceed to the Byalin residence,
93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, New
York. Thereafter they observed [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] with
others enter the Byalin residence.

b6
b7C

On March 25, 1950, a confidential source
advised that Lionel Byalin was then active
in the affairs of the Queensbridge Club of
the CP.

On August 21, 1963, a confidential
source advised that at a New York
District Board CP meeting on August
19, 1963, all of the County organizers
were requested to remain after the meeting
to discuss the financial condition of the
New York District CP. [redacted] was
one of those who remained with the County
organizers. (S)

b6
b7C

The first confidential source learned on
July 14, 1964, that [redacted] New York,
had been in contact with [redacted] concerning a meeting
to raise money for Mississippi. [redacted] told her to
contact her husband, Nat Schwerner.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

According to the source, Nat Schwerner stated that he gave the people from Shrub Oak a conditional acceptance, that all money raised would go to COFO and none to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Fund (NAACP).

N.Y.
On July 22, 1964, the source advised that [] complained to Nat Schwerner that [] said that the money from the meeting was to go to the Committee of 100 of the NAACP. Nat stated that this was no good as far as they were concerned, that he was not touching anything going to the NAACP. [] told Schwerner that she would contact White and tell her and let them go ahead on their own. Schwerner related that he would keep the acceptance open in case they changed

b6
b7C

On July 19, 1964, according to the source, Nat Schwerner told [] that he was in sympathy with the NAACP but could not appear unless proceeds went to COFO. [] stated that she had formed a committee to solicit donations and Schwerner told her there would be no trouble with Internal Revenue, that people should make their checks payable to the First Unitarian Church of New Orleans. [] was instructed to open a temporary account to deposit the checks and then to send the entire proceeds to Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy, attorneys at 511 5th Avenue, New York City.

b6
b7C

[]

A confidential source on October 9, 1947, made available a list of 14 section organizers and organizational secretaries of the CP.

The name of [] *New York, N.Y.* was listed as organizational secretary of the Washington Heights section.

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The records of the Manhattan Board of
Elections reflect that [redacted] registered
[redacted]
and that [redacted] registered from this
address in 1950.

b6
b7c

The same source furnished information on
August 3, 1949, reflecting that [redacted]
was office manager of the "Daily Worker" as
of May 5, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

1.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, U.S., Negro
Question, Communist Influence
In Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

2.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.

* * *

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~

1.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters, Internal Security-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

2.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the CASTRO network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin, LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

FBI NEWARK

FBI NEWARK

GA WITH CONF

FBI PHILA

9:19PM EDST URGENT 8-15-64 WAM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEWARK

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

NATIONAL Association for Advancement of Colored People;
~~NAACP~~; DEMONSTRATIONS DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, ATLANTIC

CITY, N.J.; ~~CIRM~~ *Communist INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.*

Confidential Source

SS ADVISED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NEW JERSEY NAACP, IS SPLIT ON

COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL NAACP MORATORIUM ON DEMONSTRATIONS SINCE SOME

MEMBERS FEEL THEY HAVE A COMMITMENT TO PICKET DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL

CONVENTION. NAACP PLANS MEETING PRIOR TO CONVENTION ON SUNDAY, AUGUST

TWENTYTHIRD, AT WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING, ADRIATIC AND PACIFIC AVENUES,

ATLANTIC CITY. NO DEMONSTRATION PLANNED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS

confidential source
MEETING, BUT SS CONCERNED THAT MEETING MAY TRIGGER LOCAL EXCITEMENT

IN AREA LOCATED IN NEGRO GHETTO AREA. SECRET SERVICE AND INTC ADVISED.

LETTERHEAD MEMO
LHM FOLLOWS.

WASH DC OMS

WASH DC

NEWARK EJC

NEWARK

#269148
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/88 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-4

Incl. in Div. 6 list
40 WMA 6/17

100-442529-4

ROSEN

AUG 21 1964

REC-17

AUG 23 1964

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-16-64

Attached teletype indicates New Jersey branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) split regarding holding possible picket demonstration of Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. Meeting of NAACP prior to Convention is scheduled, which source fears may trigger local excitement as located in Negro area. Information being disseminated to White House and the Department.

WFS

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

AUG 25 5 45 PM '64

AUG 17 12 57 PM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

AUG 17 10 14 AM '64

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

AUG 15 10 15 PM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Handwritten: [Signature]

AUG 15 9 25 PM '64
REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

AUG 17 9 18 AM '64
REC'D - ROSEN
FBI

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 5 pulled from this file under court order
of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and
sent to National Archives.

100- 442529

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

b6
b7C

4:24 EDST URGENT 8-21-64 MAC
 TO DIRECTOR

FROM PHILADELPHIA 211830

Commercial Infiltration in
 CIRM. *of Local Machine*

DISRUPTION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, INFORMATION
 CONCERNING, INTERNAL SECURITY; W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF
 AMERICA, IS - C; DEMONSTRATION, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
 CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

REMYTELS AUGUST 19 AND 21 AND RETEL AUGUST 21,
 CAPTIONED "DISRUPTION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,
 INFORMATION CONCERNING, IS." RE PHONE CONVERSATION
 AUGUST 21 WITH MR. W. X. FLOYD OF BUREAU.

[] WILL TRAVEL TO ATLANTIC CITY [] WITH
 PHILADELPHIA DU BOIS CLUB. DELETE REFERENCES TO []
 WILL REMAIN ONLY ONE DAY UNLESS PHILADELPHIA DU BOIS CLUB
 CHANGES PLAN. WILL PAY [] 35 DOLLARS FOR SERVICES AND
 EXPENSES, UACB.

RECEIVED: 4:38 PM MLT

REC-44

100-442529-7
 1 AUG 27 1964

b6
b7C

XEROX

SEP 1 1964

SEP 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-7

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 6 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 21 1964
TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NW YORK

9-58 PM

URGNT 8-21-64

DAE

TO DIRECTOR -15-

100-3-116-157-6-34-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-151548-157-892

of Communist Influence In Racial Matters
SIRM, POWDEM - Powell Demonstrations

SUMMARY OF SITUATION SIX PM, AUGUST TWENTY, SIXTY FOUR. TO SIX PM.

AUGUST TWENTY ONE SIXTY FOUR.

b6
b7C

CURRENT SITUATION.

NO RIOT SITUATION ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL DURING
THIS PERIOD.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT [PLM] RALLY, HOTEL THERESA, AUGUST TWENTY,
SIXTY FOUR.

CONCERNING PLM, IT IS AN ULTRA- LEFT COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION THAT
FOLLOWS THE CHINESE COMMUNIST LINE.

BSS, NYCPD, ADVISED THAT THE PLM RALLY WAS HELD AT THE HOTEL THERESA,
SKYLINE ROOM, ON THE EVENING OF AUGUST TWENTY, SIXTY FOUR. THE MEETING
STARTED AT APPROXIMATELY EIGHT THIRTY PM AND ENDED AT ELEVEN FIFTEEN
END PAGE ONE.....

Bureau of Special Services
SEP 1 1964
Police Department
cc Sullivan

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-64 100-442529

AUG 31 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

113 (2-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-21-64

Attached is summary of racial situation in New York from 6 p.m., 8-20-64, to 6 p.m., 8-21-64. Information in attached will be disseminated to Department and military intelligence agencies.

b6
b7C

AUG 22 12 56 PM '64

REC'D DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AUG 21 11 13 PM '64

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

AUG 22 3 49 PM '64
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

PAGE TWO.....

PM. THERE WAS LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. WILLIAM MC ADOO ACTD AS MASTER OF CEREMONIES. CONCERNING MC ADOO, IT IS NOTED THAT HE IS AN ENTERTAINER AND FOLK SINGER. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO, MC ADOO WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE FORBES CLUB, LOWER EAST SIDE SECTION COMMUNIST PARTY, AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY EXPELLED FROM THE COMMUNIST P

PARTY. MC ADOO CASTIGATED

[REDACTED] NYCPD, WHO WAS OFFICER WHO ARRESTED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND WAS IN ATTENDANCE ATV THE PLM RALLY.

ANOTHER SPEAKER WAS [REDACTED] A REPORTER FOR " CHALLENGE", A WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF PLM. SHE STATED THAT THE COLORED PEOPLE MUST UNITE TOGETHER IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THEIR RIGHTS. [REDACTED] AN ATTORNEY AND FORMER ^{MEMBER} ~~MTLER~~ OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR UNTIL HIS EXPULSION IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, ALSO SPOKE. HE SAID THAT THE " UNITED STATES" HAD CONFESSED ITS FEAR OF [REDACTED] BY PUT- TING HIM UNDER ARRESTM.

[REDACTED] HARLEM ORGANIZER, PLM CLUB, SPOKE GENERALLY WITH REGARD TO POLICE HARVASSMENT AND POLICE BRUTALITY. HE SAID THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIT^SES ADDING THAT IF THE FBI KNEW IT, HIS FREINDS SHOULD.

END PAGE TWO.....

CORR LINE 12 FOURTH WRD SHD BE MEMBER

GE THREE.....

[REDACTED] CHAIRMAN OF THE METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM
NOW P

b6
b7C

PARTY, A POLITICAL PARTY FORMED TO ELECT NEGROES TO PUBLIC OFFICE,
ALSO SPOKE. HE INDICATED THAT HE WAS HAVING DIFFICULTY OBTAINING PERMITS
TO SPEAK, WHICH WAS AFFECTING HIS CAMPAIGN FOR THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE.

b7D

1 [REDACTED] FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO CONCERNING
THE PLM RALLY.....

WILLIAM MC ADOO ACTED AS MASTER OF CEREMONIES AND COMMENTED ON
THE FACT THAT THE NYCPD HAD PUT [REDACTED] UNDER SURVEILLANCE AND WAS
CONTINUING TO DO SO. HE DESCRIBED [REDACTED] AS A HERO FIGHTING FOR THE
BLACK MAN- S RIGHTS. MC ADOO INTRODUCED ANOTHER SPEAKER AS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DESCRIBED AS A SOUTHERN CIVIL RIGHTS LAWYER. [REDACTED] COMMENTED
THAT THE HAD WITNESSED POLICE HANDLING OF DISTURBANCES IN SEVRAL
CITIES AND SAW THEM FIRE FROM THE HIP, RUSH INTO CROWDS DOING BODILY
HARM. [REDACTED] WAS CRITICAL OF THE NAACP AND CORE, AS WELL AS THE
BLACK NATIONALISTS. SOURCE ADVISED THAT SOME OF THE BLACK NATIONALISTS
LEFT THE MEETING BECAUSE OF THIS SLUR ON THEM.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED], IN ADDITION TO SPEAKING OF POLICE BRUTALITY, SPOKE
OF THE INVASION OF HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND THE FACT THAT HE WAS UNDER
CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE BY THE PD. HE WAS CRITICAL OF BOTH PRESIDENT
JOHNSON AND SENATOR GOLDWATER, CALLED FOR THE DISMISSAL OF POLICE
COMMISSIONER MURPHY, AS WELL AS TO SUSPEND THE PROSECUTION OF HIMSELF.
END PAGE THREE.....

PAGE FOUR.....

[REDACTED] COMPLAINED GENERALLY ABOUT HIS INABILITY TO OBTAIN SPEAKING PERMITS FOR THE FREEDOM NOW PARTY. HE SAID THESE PERMITS WERE BEING DENIED BECAUSE [REDACTED] WAS LISTED AS AN OFFICER IN THE ORGANIZATION.

b6
b7C

THIS SOURCE ESTIMATED THAT THE AUDIENCE NUMBERED APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEOPLE AND HE HAD TAKEN PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE VARIOUS SPEAKERS AT THE RALLY.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY. /CORE/

ON EIGHT TWENTY ONE SIXTY FOUR, A SA OF THE NYO OBSERVED THE BROOKLYN CHAPTER OF CORE PICKETING CITY H

HALL, NYC, AT APPROXIMATELY NOON OF THIS DATE. THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FIVE PICKETS CARRYING HANDPRINTED SIGNS AS FOLLOWS.... " INTEGRATE ALL SCHOOLS NOW", 5 MAYOR MEETS WITH DIXIE PALS BUT NOT WITH NEGRO PARENTS" AND " KKK--OOPS SORRY I MEAN PAT". THE PICKETING WAS PEACEFUL AND THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS.

IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT MAYOR WAGNER WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF PARENTS AND TAXPAYERS /PAT/ AT NOON. THE BUREAU S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO SUMMARY TELETYPE , EIGHT TWENTY SIXTY FOUR, CAPTIONED MATTER WHEREIN IT WAS PROPOSED THAT PAT WOULD BOYCOTT NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN SIXTY FOUR.

SND A

WBS

FBI WASHDC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: August 26, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bland
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

[Handwritten initials]
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan *[initials]*
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____
b6
b7C

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

100-3-116

EX-117

REC-62/00-442539-10

1 - 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) SEP 2 1964

SFP:kmj

(7)

CONTINUED — OVER —

61 SEP 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-1061

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

100-3-116

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

OBSERVATIONS:

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "B", "JH", "get", "W.E.S.", "v.", "JP"]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 25 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

NBI NEW YORK

9-29 PM

URGENT 8-25-64

DAE

TO DIRECTOR -6-

100-3

106,157

6-34-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-151548,157-892

CIRM., POWDEM.

SUMMARY OF SITUATION SIX PM, AUGUST TWENTY FOUR, SIXTY FOUR TO SIX PM AUGUST TWENTY FIVE SIXTY FOUR.

CURRENT SITUATION.

NO RIOT SITUATION ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL DURING THIS PERIOD.

DEMONSTRATION, JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK, QUEENS, NEW YORK, AUGUST TWENTY FOUR SIXTY FOUR.

ATTENTION OF BUREAU IS DIRECTED TO SUMMARY TELETYPE DATED AUGUST TWELVE, SIXTY FOUR, IN CAPTIONED MATTER. JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK, ONE SIX ZERO STREET AND JAMAICA AVENUE, QUEENS, NEW YORK, HAS A MURAL DEPICTING PARTICIPATION OF LONG ISLAND RESIDENTS IN CIVIL WAR. ONE SUCH RESIDENT WAS A NEGRO NAMED BANJO BILLY, AN ALLEGED CIVIL WAR SPY.

END PAGE ONE.....

1 XEROX - 8/11 RB

60 SEP 9 1964

REC-62 100-442529-12
XEROX
EX-130

10 SEP 1 1964

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b7c

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34-

b6
b7C

PAGE TWO.....

[REDACTED] OWNER OF " COMMUNITY CHATTER" A SMALL MONTHLY NEWSPAPER IN QUEENS, NEW YORK, DEMANDED BANJO BILLY- S PORTRAIT BE REMOVED FROM THE MURAL, CLAIMING IT IS DEGRADING TO NEGROES.

ON AUGUST TWENTY FOUR, SIXTY FOUR, A SA OF THE FBI OBSERVED PICKETING AT JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK FROM SIX FORTY FIVE PM TO EIGHT ZERO FIVE PM BY ELEVEN PEOPLE , ONE WHITE AND TEN NEGROES. NO VIOLENCE OR INCIDENTS RESULTED FROM THIS PICKETING . PICKETS CARRIED SIGNS " BANJO BILLY MUST GO", " USE YOUR BLACK DOLLAR POWER ", AND " DON- T SHOP ON JAMAICA AVENUE".

SCHEDULED RALLY FOR " FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE BAN" FOR AUGUST TWENTY NINE SIXTY FOUR.

ON AUGUST TWENTY FIVE SIXTY FOUR, [REDACTED]
END PAGE TWO.....

b6
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PAGE THREE.....

PSI /CONCEAL/, ADVISED THERE WILL BE HARLEM RALLY FOR " FREEDOM OF
SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE BAN ON SATURDAY, AUGUST TWENTY NINE,
SIXTY FOUR, AT TWO PM AT HARLEM SQUARE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH
STREET AND SEVENTH AVE., NYC. SPEAKERS ARE TO BE CLIFTON DE BERRY^{SI}
/SWP CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT/, RICHARD GARZA^{SI} / NEW YORK STATE SWP
CHAIRMAN/ AND PAUL^u BOUTELL / CHAIRMAN OF THE METROPOLITAN DIVISION OF
FREEDOM NOW PARTY WHICH ADVOCATES THE ELECTION OF NEGRO PEOPLE TO PUBLIC
OFFICE/.

NYO AFFORDING LIVE INFORMANT COVERAGE, BSS, NYCPD NOTIFIED.
END AND PLS HOLD.....

408 77

408 77

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial // pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 10 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

Transmit the following in

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23140)

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
New York File 100-149194
Atlanta File 100-5718

UNRECORDED FOR FILED IN

By referenced airtel Atlanta requested Baltimore to determine subscriber to phone number 685-3500 and further identify one [REDACTED] (Phonetic), then at Baltimore, in Room Number 712, attempting to contact MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Unidentified caller advised KING's secretary that he was to meet with KING in Atlantic City during the coming weekend.

Investigation by Baltimore determined the phone number 685-3500 to be the main trunk line of Holiday Inn (Downtown), Baltimore, Maryland.

On August 25, 1964, [REDACTED] Manager, Holiday Inn (Downtown), Baltimore, Maryland, advised that his records of registration and long distance calls are presently

⑤ - Bureau {~~3 - 100-3-116~~} (CIRM) (REGISTERED MAIL) ~~no~~
 {1 - 100-438794} (SCLC)
 {1 - 100-106670} (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 2 - New York {1 - 100-151548} (CIRM) (REGISTERED MAIL) ~~no~~ 29 1964
 {1 - 100-149194} (SCLC)
 3 - Atlanta {1 - 100-6520A} (CIRM) (REGISTERED MAIL) ~~no~~
 {1 - 100-5718} (SCLC)
 {1 - 100-5586} (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

2 - Baltimore 94
TM:dfm
(12) *dfm* 51 SEP 4 1964

~~INT. SEC.~~

BA 100-23140

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b7c

going through a filing process which makes it virtually impossible to sort out specific registration cards for approximately two to three weeks. [] stated the Holiday Inn (Downtown) has recently opened for business and inexperienced help makes the examination of records a herculean task at the moment. He volunteered to assist the contacting agent in securing desired information as soon as filing section has regulated itself for current business.

The August 25, 1964, issue of Baltimore Afro-American reflected that the 39th Annual Convention of the National Bar Association was held at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore on August 20, 21 and 22, 1964. The group was addressed by W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, who represented President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, at the banquet on August 22, 1964. The Baltimore Convention was sponsored by the Monumental Bar Association of Maryland under leadership of W. EMERSON BROWN, JR.

Baltimore will check records as expeditiously as possible and set out appropriate leads for office covering area where HARRINGTON resides.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: SAC, Baltimore (Your file _____) DATE: 9/14/64FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial _____)Room No. 808-RBSUBJECT: CIRM
COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS-C 100-23140 *
100-23228 *☒ Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)Reurairtel 8/27/64, above captions.☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.☐ _____

_____2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☒ submitted 9/17/64
☐ report ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted _____
☐ letter

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____XX 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letter
☐ report ☐ letterhead memo by _____

Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

100-442539-13

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject

Type of Mail

Date of Mail

☐ Report

☐ Incoming letter

☐ Outgoing letter

☐ Memorandum

☐ Airtel

☐ Teletype

☐ Enclosure (describe)

☐ Laboratory Work Sheet

☐ Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)

☐ Loyalty Form

☐ Other (describe)

8/18/64

Removed for

☐ Mr.
☐ Mrs.
☐ Miss
☐ Room

AD/LEGAL COUNSEL

Removed by

Date of Removal

4/4/91

Reason for Removal

☐ For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)

☐ To send to

☐ To attach to

☐ For office use

☐ For change to another file

☐ Other (Specify) FOR TRANSFER TO SPECIAL FILE ROOM REGARDING
AGREEMENT OF NLG AND FBI

Complete File and Serial Number

100-442529-14

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FBI

Date: 8/18/64

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
(OO:NY) DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2000 CA97-5269

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b7D

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies of a LHM containing information furnished by [redacted] during the period 8/1 - 11/64. The second confidential source used is a confidential mailbox of the NYO.

- 4- Bureau (Encls: 6) (RM)
- (1- 44-) (MIBURN)
- 2- Jackson (100-) (RM)
- (1- 157-) (COFO)
- 1- New York (100-146553) (JAMES BALDWIN) (45)
- 1- New York (100-63849) (47)
- 1- New York (100-122829) (47)
- 1- New York (100-76134) (FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER) (46)
- 1- New York (100-115183) (46)
- 1- New York (100-146994) (WILLIAM KUNSTLER) (47)
- 1- New York (44-1019) (MIBURN) (25)
- 1- New York (100-80486) (47)
- 1- New York (100-73890) (NATHAN SCHWERNER) (47)
- 1- New York (100-74251) (47)
- 1- New York (100-123451) (47)

CLASSIFIED BY AUC39677SAH/8
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1)
CA97-5269

JFO:mln
(19) Class. & Ext. Br. 58-5R16/2B 1-27-82
Date 8/18/84

CLASS BY SP2M/JAC
DECLASS. ON OADR

REG-42100-1142529-14

Approved: (Special Agent in Charge)

Sent

M Per
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

DATE 2-3-82

64 SEP 9 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

INTL. SEC.

NY 100-151548

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b7D

[] furnished information on 8/8/64 concerning a conversation between FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER and WILLIAM KUNSTLER. They were discussing FRIEDLANDER's picking up [] at the airport in NYC on the early morning of 8/9/64, taking her to FRIEDLANDER's apartment and then going to the Andrew Goodman memorial service at 11:30 a.m. on 8/9/64. They agreed that FRIEDLANDER should get to the place where the Goodman service was to be held by 11:00 a.m. even though the service would not begin until 11:30 a.m. because people who are close would be there at 11:00a.m. FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER then mentioned that she was a 3rd cousin but did not elaborate further.

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It is also noted that the source advised on 8/3 and 8/11/64, that [] was in contact with a MARCIA (LNU). It is the opinion of the NYO that this person is MARCIA RABINOWITZ, a resident of New Rochelle, and subject of NY file 100-68879.

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The Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights is the subject of NY file 157-969. On 1/30/64, [] a co-chairman of this committee, advised that it is not a membership organization in the usual sense, but rather a coordinating group designed to coordinate the activities of the many civil rights groups in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

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The SAS mentioned in the characterization of [] are [] and []

The sources used in the characterization of individuals mentioned in this LHM are:

SOURCE

INDIVIDUAL

b7D

u (X) []

NATHAN SCHWERNER

[]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-151548

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCE

INDIVIDUAL

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b7D

(by request)

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b7E

FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER

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b7C

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the US and result in the loss of sources of great value.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

CLASS. BY ~~SP2 TAP/JAC~~
DECLASS. ON ~~OADR~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party (CP), USA
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Class. & Ext. By ~~SP-5 RJC/DB~~ 1-27-82
Revised ~~1-24-82~~ 2, 3
Date of Review ~~8/18/84~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (U)
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

A confidential source learned on August 3, 1964,
that Nathan Schwerner, father of murdered civil rights worker
Michael Schwerner, went to the New York City office of
the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to
get some things taken care of and was going to the office
of Marty Popper where there was a secretary he could use.

Nat and Anne Schwerner

"The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21,
column 4, identified Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner
of Pelham, New York, as the parents of Michael
Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial
Equality, and one of the three civil rights
workers who were missing in Mississippi.

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 8-18-64

Classified by ~~SP-5 RJC/DB~~
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~
5-25-89
292325

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2-3-82

On June 5, 1957, [redacted], Credit
Bureau of Greater New York, made available
a credit record dated September 26, 1946,

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Classified by [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Secret~~

Classified by ~~SP-5 RJC/DB~~
Exempt from GDS Category ~~3~~
Date of Declassification Indefinite ~~6/13/77~~

~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor con-
clusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to
be distributed outside your agency.

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3/7/99
CLASSIFIED BY ~~UC 3967~~ (U)
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (U)
CA97-5269

100-442529-14
ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/11/2000 CA97-5269(89-30)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

MK+MRS
which, showed that Nathan Schwerner, wife,

[redacted]
[redacted] Bronx, New York, since 1937. He
was employed as a partner in the Schwerner-
Oppenheim Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New
York City.

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A confidential source advised in April, 1944,
that one Nat Schwerne, [redacted]
[redacted] New York, was a member of the University
Club, 8th Assembly District, Bronx County,
Communist Party (CP).

Nat
The same source advised in March and
April, 1944, that [redacted]

[redacted] New York, was
Membership Director, University Club,
8th Assembly District, Southern Section,
Bronx, County CP. [redacted]

NEW YORK

This source advised in December, 1947,
that [redacted] self identified
as a member of the Bronx County CP,
Mount Eden Section, East University Club,
sold at least one subscription to "The
Worker".

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The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8,
column 5, reflects that [redacted] 8th
Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent
congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on
its 20th anniversary.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast
Communist newspaper which ceased publication
on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was
its Sunday edition.

Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

N.Y.

A confidential source advised on July 18,
1963. that [REDACTED]

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On July 15, 1963, a Federal Grand Jury
in the Eastern District of New York,
returned an indictment charging Ivan
Dmitrievich Egorov and his wife with conspiracy
to violate Subsection A, Section 794, Title
18, US Code and to violate Section 951 of Title
18. (Espionage violation).

A confidential source advised on [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7E

(S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) set

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source advised during [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] (S) (U)

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The "New York Guild Lawyer", monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) on page 3 of its May, 1963 issue indicated that [redacted] had been elected to the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG on May 1, 1963.

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A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix.

The source advised on August 6, 1964, that, according to William Kunstler, a Dr. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York, was on his way to Jackson, Mississippi "at our request" to examine the bodies (of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney) before anything happened to them.

"The New York Times", August 6, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article dealing with a second medical examination performed on the body of James E. Chaney which disclosed that he had been beaten "brutally" before his death. The article states that "John M. Pratt, a New York lawyer, said the re-examination had been requested by the victim's mother, Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney. He said it had been made by Dr. David M. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York....."

MISS N.Y.
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) set

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~
(U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The source advised on August 8, 1964, that William Kunstler stated that Dave Spain the pathologist who examined James Chaney's body would examine the body of Michael Schwerner before it was cremated.

Dr. David Spain

A confidential source who was a self-admitted member of the CP from 1942 until April, 1951, and a member of the Croton Club of the CP from August, 1949 until April, 1957, furnished the following information during 1954: (U)

11.4
Dr. David Spain, the former medical examiner in Westchester County, New York for several years had been in a professional unit of the CP in New York City. The source believed that Dr. Spain had retained a secret membership in the CP but did not take part in CP activities in Westchester County because of his position in the county. Dr. Spain's wife had also been a member of the CP and the source believed that she too had retained a secret membership but did not take part in CP activities because of her husband's position. (U)

The records of the Bureau of Special Services New York City Police Department, reflect that Dr. David Spain had a reservation for a dinner sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on April 11, 1945. These records reflect also that David M. Spain was on the faculty of the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS) as of January, 1946.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~
(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The 1945 fall catalogue of the JSSS listed Dr. David M. Spain as an instructor in the fall term of 1945 and the winter term, January, to April, 1946.

The VALB and JSSS have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

William Kunstler

"The New York Times", August 5, 1964, page 37, column 2, described William Kunstler as attorney for the Schwerner family.

The source learned on August 8, 1964, that William Kunstler was handling arrangements for the memorial service for Michael Schwerner to be held at the Community Church, New York City at 8:00 p.m. on August 9, 1964.

The source also learned on August 8, 1964, that Florence Friedlander was in contact with William Kunstler on that date about the possibility of James Chaney's mother coming to New York City to attend the memorial services for both Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner. Kunstler stated that they should have her attend if it was possible for her to come and instructed Friedlander to call the Meridian, Mississippi Office of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) to find out how Mrs. Chaney, who lives in Meridian, could be contacted.

Florence Friedlander

A confidential source advised on [redacted]
that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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~~(U)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised on March 19,
1958, that as of that time Florence
Friedlander was Organizational Secretary
of the Sunnyside Section, Queens County
CP. ~~(U)~~

The source advised on August 8, 1964, that Nat
Schwerner made the arrangements through the Meridian, Mississippi
Office of COFO for Mrs. Chaney to fly to New York City to attend
the memorial services for Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

The source learned that the flight to be taken by
Mrs. Chaney would arrive in New York City at 3:52 am. on
August 9, 1964, and that Florence Friedlander would meet her,
take her to her home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York and then
bring her to the Goodman memorial service being held in New
York City at 11:30 a.m. on August 9, 1964.

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According to the source, [redacted] Nat
Schwerner and Florence Friedlander, on August 8, 1964, discussed
the arrangements for picking up Mrs. Chaney and also discussed
the memorial services to be held the next day.

The source advised that Florence Friedlander was
again in contact with William Kunstler on August 8, 1964,
and that they agreed the Schwerners should go back to Fried-
lander's apartment after the Goodman memorial service rather
than return to Pelham, New York, and have to return for
Michael Schwerner's memorial that evening.

The source further advised on August 8, 1964,
that Nat Schwerner was desirous of telling Bernie Fischman
of the arrangements made for the memorial services and referred
to Fischman as his "intermediary".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Bernard Fischman

BERNIE FISCHMAN

11.4
The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1962, p.

11, reflects that members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-63 were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique. Bernard D. Fischman was one of those elected to this board.

The source advised that on August 8, 1964, Nat Schwerner was requested by the chairman of the "Salisbury Park rally" to send a statement which could be read. Nat Schwerner promised to draft a telegram for that purpose and was told to address it to [redacted]. Thereafter, [redacted] contacted Nat Schwerner and suggested that he send the telegram to her rather than to the "park" and to send it to her at The Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights. [redacted] said she was Chairman of the arrangements.

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[redacted]
A confidential source advised on May 6, 1964, that William Albertson would be in Nassau County, New York on June 3, 1964.

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This source advised on January 3, 1964 that Albertson was then the Executive Secretary of the New York District CP.

On June 3, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Lionel Byalin and William Albertson meet in Great Neck, NY, and proceed to the Byalin residence, 93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, New York. Thereafter they observed [redacted] and [redacted] with others enter the Byalin residence.

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

On March 25, 1950, a confidential source advised that Lionel Byalin was then active in the affairs of the Queensbridge Club of the CP.

On August 21, 1963, a confidential source advised that at a New York District Board CP meeting on August 19, 1963, all of the County organizations were requested to remain after the meeting to discuss the financial condition of the New York District CP. [redacted] was one of those who remained with the County organizers. *W*

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The source learned on August 11, 1964, that an open house and memorial service would be held for Michael Schwerner on August 12, 1964, at the Hamilton Madison house, 50 Madison Street, New York City, which Nat [redacted] Schwerner would attend. The source stated that Florence Friedlander was to meet the Schwenners at the Hamilton Madison house for the open house and memorial service on August 12, 1964, and that [redacted] would also be there.

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[redacted]
[redacted]
On December 12, 1957, [redacted] Long Island, N.Y. advised Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted] that during 1944-45 he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) or Communist Political Association, Garden Bay Club, Queens, New York. He said he did not recall being Educational Director of the club but that everyone in the club had a title.

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(U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

He said that during 1934-1935 he attended 3 or 4 meetings which he believed were Communist but does not recall joining the CP at the time. He said he did contribute money to CP front groups during the period 1935-45, amounting in total to \$50 or \$60.

A confidential source advised in 1944 that [] was Education Director, Garden Bay Club, Queens County, CP.

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The source advised on August 11, 1963, that on that date, Nat Schwerner issued instructions to a representative of the SNCC office in New York City, about preparing a large mailer containing a Baldwin letter and return envelope but did not think the "Newsweek" clipping was necessary. The source was unable to furnish information concerning the contents or purpose of this letter.

A second confidential source, on August 11, 1964, furnished a copy of a mailing from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, which consisted of a form letter bearing the signature of James Baldwin, a business reply envelope addressed to him at Suite 303, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, and a reprint of an article from "Newsweek" magazine dated February 24, 1964.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The form letter comments on the "1000 volunteers" who are engaged in the Mississippi Summer Project directed by "Robert Moses, a leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee". The letter asks for a "generous contribution" for the Mississippi Summer Project to be sent to Baldwin at SNCC 100 5th Avenue, New York 11, New York. It asks that all checks be payable to SNCC.

The reprint of the "Newsweek" article is of one captioned "Mississippi: Allen's Army" and deals with the force being built by Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson, Mississippi in preparation for the expected wave of civil rights demonstrations during the Summer of 1964.

James Baldwin

James Baldwin is the well-known
Negro author and playwright.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

~~SECRET~~

Title Communist Party, USA
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the New York
memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication
have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source mentioned in the characterization
of [redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable
information.

b6
b7C

13.

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clusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 8/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL REGISTERED
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)

CIRM

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles, 8/6/64, captioned CIRM.

Enclosed are eight copies of a LHM captioned "VIGIL
TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION IN MISSISSIPPI AT
CIVIC CENTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964."b6
b7C

The sources in the order of utilization are:

b6
b7C
b7DThe LHM has been classified "~~confidential~~" since data
furnished by informants could conceivably compromise these
sources of continuing value.4-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-Los Angeles

(5) AGENCY Yead
 REQ. REC'D 8/11/64
 DATE FORW. 8/11/64
 HOW FORW. WCCO
 BY WCCO

b6
b7C

REC-35

8 AUG 10 1964

ENCLOSURE

ST-103

Approved: 61

in Charge

Sent 11-442537-15 M Per _____

cc encl per 870213



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
August 8, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION
IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) announced on August 5, 1964, a proposed continuing vigil to commence at 7:00 p.m. that date at the Civic Center, Los Angeles, California. The action is to protest the inadequate police protection in Mississippi and urge the assignment of Federal Marshals in that state.

Two sources on August 6, 1964, advised that the vigil started about 7:30 p.m. on August 5, 1964, and by 10:00 p.m. had approximately 120 to 150 participants of which twenty were Negroes. They further noted that the demonstrators were reduced to four whites and one Negro during the day of August 6, 1964, and by about 6:00 p.m. increased to twenty whites and nine Negroes. According to sources, the number of participants by about 9:00 p.m. diminished to nine persons and continued on into the day of August 7, 1964, with a reduced number.

Sources informed that a march to the FBI, 1340 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, was indicated as a part of the vigil on August 6, 1964; however, later advised that this march did not materialize when the bulk of the demonstrators dispersed at about 9:00 p.m. on August 6, 1964.

Informants stated the participants walked back and forth in the area of a large brown paper mache coffin placed on the sidewalk in front of the United States Courthouse. Some of the participants carried signs reading "Democracy and Racial Equality," "Congress of Racial Equality," "Friends of SNCC," "Oh, Say Can You See," "Will Hate Win Here," "There Are No Neutrals,"

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-15
ENCLOSURE

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VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION
IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

"We Shall Overcome" and "No On Fourteen" (the latter referring to the initiative to repeal the California Fair Housing Law).

A second group sat in a circle of the quadrangle of the United States Courthouse and sang songs. It was also reported that some of the demonstrators appeared to be beatnik-type persons with beards and sloppy apparel. There was also parked near the scene a large truck bearing charcoal drawings depicting the three Mississippi victims. This display was sponsored by SNCC, San Pedro.

Sources advise that the vigil is to conclude at 7:00 p.m. on August 8, 1964.

There have been no incidents or arrests to date.

The initial source advised that a member of the Communist Party in contact with Sam Kushner on August 5, 1964, was informed that the Party was working to get people out to the vigil and urged this member to contact as many people as possible to enlist their attendance at the vigil.

The source advised that the Party was not in any way responsible for organizing the vigil, but upon determining it was under consideration and in the planning stage, sought to inject themselves into the demonstration. The source advised there was no evidence which indicated the Communist Party or its membership dominated or controlled the demonstrators at any time or in any way. However, the source noted the following individuals were observed either as participants or observers to the vigil.

[REDACTED]

At a Communist Party club meeting on April 29, 1964, in Los Angeles, it was reported that [REDACTED] stated recently that she was dropping her Communist Party membership because of the position the Communist Party, USA, and the Soviet Union took against Communist China.

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VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION
IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

SI [redacted]
As of July 2, 1964, [redacted] was Chairman of the Youth Committee of the Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP).

SI [redacted]
A meeting of the Culver Club, Western Section, SCDCP, was held on February 12, 1964, at 3710 Dunn Drive, Los Angeles. [redacted] was not in attendance. During the meeting, discussion was had about having a meeting to which ex-Party persons would be invited. The name of [redacted] was mentioned and Ralph Hall, Western Section Organizer, stated that the [redacted] were planning a trip abroad and [redacted] should not be contacted.

[redacted]
On June 15, 1964, a meeting of the District Education Committee, SCDCP, was held at 6142 Alcott Street, Los Angeles. One proposal was a camp-out school for the purpose of inviting non-Party people to participate. [redacted] was one of those mentioned.

[redacted]
[redacted] attended a fund raising meeting of the Youth Action Union (YAU) (see Appendix) on January 10, 1964, at 2166 West 21st Street, Los Angeles.

[redacted]
[redacted] attended a meeting of the YAU at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, on February 4, 1964.

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VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION
IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

A subscription to the "People's World" was
maintained in the name of [redacted]

[redacted] Los Angeles, as
of March 31, 1964. This subscription will
expire April, 1965.

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The "People's World" is a West Coast communist
newspaper.

SI
Sam Kushner

Sam Kushner is Southern California editor
of the "People's World."

Herbert Simon Mann

SI
On April 27, 1963, Mann was in attendance at
a regular meeting of the Los Angeles Youth
for Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) (see Appendix
for YAU). As of April, 1962, he was a member
of LAYPS.

On July 5, 1963, another source stated Mann
attended a party sponsored by YAU.

SI
[redacted]
As of June 13, 1964, [redacted] was
a member of the Youth Committee, SCDGP.

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[redacted] also known as [redacted]

[redacted] attended a meeting of the
YAU held on June 16, 1964, at 825 North
Benton Way, Los Angeles.

Frank Wilkinson

SI
Another source, a member of the Los Angeles County
Communist Party (LACCP) from 1946 to 1954, stated
that Frank Wilkinson was a member of the LACCP

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VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION
IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

as of September, 1952. Frank Wilkinson,
according to another source, is presently
Executive Director and Field Representative
of the National Committee to Abolish the
House Un-American Activities Committee (see
Appendix).

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b7C

[redacted] according to a source, attended
the founding convention of the W. E. B. DuBois
Clubs of America held June 19 through 21, 1964,
at San Francisco, California (see Appendix).

[redacted] also known as [redacted]

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b7C

SI On June 12, 1964, a fund raising party was held
at 825 North Benton Way, Los Angeles, for the
benefit of the proposed new national youth
organization sponsored by the YAU. Source
stated [redacted] attended this function.

A source advised the national youth organization
held a founding convention in San Francisco,
California, on June 19 through 21, 1964, and
the newly formed organization became the
W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962 PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

YOUTH ACTION UNION
formerly known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that during the period January through March, 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "socialist youth organization" was held in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] was acting chairman in charge of the group and PAUL ROSENSTEIN and [redacted] were named to a provisional committee to help organize the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) and elected officers.

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Source further advised that [redacted] ROSENSTEIN and [redacted] as of 1963, were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

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A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, and that several CP members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to the members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS would be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX would be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "socialism" in the United States, the group considered themselves to be "CP oriented" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CP, USA.

The first source above further advised on May 12, 1964, that in June, 1963, the LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union for two

APPENDIX CONTINUED

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

YOUTH ACTION UNION
formerly known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

reasons; the first being that it was felt the LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, and the second because it was felt the word "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

The chairman of the Youth Action Union is MARVIN TREIGER, who is also the chairman of the Youth Committee, SCDGP.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116) (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548) (157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM; POWDEM
RALLY FOR "FREEDOM OF SPEECH
AND ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE BAN"
AUGUST 29, 1964
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York teletype, August 29, 1964.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a
letterhead memorandum.

The sources utilized in enclosed letterhead memorandum
are:

NY T-1
NY T-2

NY T-3
NY T-4

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

- ④ - Bureau (100-3-116) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-34)
1 - Newark (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-147372) (PLM) (44)
1 - New York (100-4013) (SWP) (44)
1 - New York (157-1228) (FNP) (44)
1 - New York (157-892) (42)
1 - New York (100-151548) (42)

JDB:gmd
(11)

1 En destroyed
10 ENCLOSURE

EX-108

21 SEP 1 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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b7C

68 SEP 11 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-1-1-11

NY 100-151548
NY 157-892

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by [] and [] disclosure of which might divulge their identities, compromise their future effectiveness, and have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

b7D

Information attributed to Detectives [] and [] set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum, was furnished to SA []

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An information copy of enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished to Newark because of mention made in letterhead memorandum of SWP members from New Jersey.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
August 31, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-3-116
157-6-34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial
Matters
Internal Security - C

Rally for "Freedom of Speech and
Assembly Against the Ban"
August 29, 1964
Racial Matters

On August 28, 1964, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on Saturday, August 29, 1964, a rally sponsored by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Defense Council, which appears to be similar to the Harlem Defense Council, a front group of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), was to be held.

On August 29, 1964, NY T-2, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine his reliability, advised that shortly after 10:00 PM, on August 29, 1964, Bill Epton, Chairman of PLM in the Harlem Section of New York City, made an attempt to speak at Fulton and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, New York. According to the source Epton called on those present to organize in defense of their neighborhoods and spoke of police brutality. Epton distributed leaflets captioned, "Wanted for Murder - [redacted] the Cop", which referred to Lieutenant [redacted] New York City Police Department, who on July 16, 1964, shot and killed James Powell, a 15 year old Negro boy, in New York City.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification
ENCLOSURE

100-442529-16

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Rally for "Freedom of Speech and
Assembly Against the Ban "
August 29, 1964
Racial Matters

On August 29, 1964, NY T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at about 10:00 PM on that date, members of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Defense Council distributed leaflets at Nostrand and Fulton Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, alleging police brutality.

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On August 29, 1964, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department (BSS, NYCPD), advised that Bill Epton, previously mentioned, spoke to approximately 50 persons at Fulton and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, from 10:15 PM to 11:00 PM, August 29, 1964, at which time the crowd dispersed and the rally was concluded. There were no incidents or arrests arising from this rally, according to Detective [redacted]

A characterization of PLM is attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On August 29, 1964, NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the afternoon of that date, a rally was held at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. Of those in attendance, about 35 were from the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

During the period from 2:05 PM to 3:15 PM, on August 29, 1964, NY T-4 advised that speeches were made at this rally by [redacted] SWP member, and [redacted] SWP member from Newark, New Jersey, who spoke on behalf of SWP candidates for public office both in New York City and New Jersey. The speakers urged those in attendance to forego support of either the Democratic or Republican Parties in favor of an independent party, the SWP. According to NY T-4, none of these speeches was of a nature which might incite the listeners.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Rally for "Freedom of Speech and
Assembly Against the Ban"
August 29, 1964
Racial Matters

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

On August 29, 1964, Detective [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, advised that approximately 50 to 80 persons attended an SWP rally held at 2:30 PM, on August 29, 1964, at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. Speakers included:

[redacted] SWP candidate for Senator from New Jersey;
[redacted] SWP member; [redacted] SWP candidate for President; [redacted] SWP New York State Senate candidate; and [redacted] SWP member.

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Detective [redacted] further advised that at 4:35 PM, on August 29, 1964, [redacted] of the Metropolitan Committee for a Freedom/Now Party (FNP), began to speak at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, and was arrested for violation of an existing NYCPD ban against his speaking. [redacted] appeared in court on August 29, 1964, and his case was adjourned until September 2, 1964.

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Detective [redacted] stated that Detective [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, during the evening of August 29, 1964, arrested [redacted] a member of the editorial staff of "Challenge", PLM weekly newspaper, on a charge of disorderly conduct when he, [redacted] attempted to speak on the sidewalk at 118th Street, New York City, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, New York City, in defiance of the police ban on such speaking, mentioned above. [redacted] was released on his own recognizance.

Following the arrest of [redacted] the meeting at 118th Street and Fifth Avenue concluded without further incidents or arrests.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where [redacted] acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

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"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of [redacted] former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of [redacted]. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

(U)

(U)

F B I

Date: 8/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)a AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C
(OO: New York)

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of an informant's statement dated 8/21/64, containing information orally furnished on 8/21/64 by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA [REDACTED]. This information was reduced to writing on 8/21/64 and the original report is maintained in Chicago file A)134-46-8801.

In regard to the suggested meetings referred to in the enclosed informant's statement, the Chicago Office is following this matter through CG 5824-S* and any pertinent information will be promptly furnished to the Bureau and New York Office. If these meetings develop as scheduled and are held in Chicago, all logical steps will be taken by this office to institute coverage of these meetings through established and reliable sources. It is anticipated that CG 5824-S* will be in a position to supply coverage of at least a portion of the proceedings at these meetings although it is most likely that he would not in any way participate in the function of the National Negro Commission meeting.

Copies set forth on page ii.
RWH:bll
(13)

CARBON COPY

NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 3 1964

100-3-69-10185
b6
b7C
ORIGINAL

CG 100-33741

Copies:

- ④ - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-3-116 (CP, USA - CIRM)
- 4 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - 100-128255 [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
 - 1 - 100-151548 (CP, USA - CIRM)
 - 1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)
- 5 - Chicago
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
 - 1 - 100-40624 (CP, Illinois District - CIRM)
 - 1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)

b6
b7C

b7D

August 21, 1964

On August 20, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, was heard to remark that there had been plans made a number of weeks ago to hold a Negro Commission meeting in Chicago. At first it was believed that this meeting should be a regional affair, but subsequently plans were changed to make it a National Negro Commission meeting. Then [REDACTED] called the meeting off entirely. Subsequently LIGHTFOOT discussed the foregoing matter with HENRY WINSTON while that individual was in Chicago and they both are now in agreement that they should hold a National Board meeting as well as a National Negro Commission meeting in Chicago. WINSTON had told him, LIGHTFOOT, that when he gets back to the National Office in New York he will discuss this matter and see to it that plans for such meetings are followed through. LIGHTFOOT further indicated that if these meetings are held as planned, they probably would occur during the early part of September, possibly a week after Labor Day.

b6
b7C

- 1 -

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 8/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-40) (C)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION,
Louisville, Kentucky
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Louisville airtel, dated 8/7/64, relating to a scheduled voters registration rally to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of August 8, 1964, the main speaker scheduled to be Reverend JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and the Reverend C. T. VIVIAN of the Southern Christian Leadership Conferences.

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memorandum instructing the scheduled rally was held, but that JOHN LEWIS, one of the main speakers failed to appear. This Office has received no information indicating any disorder in connection with the rally.

Bureau will be advised of any pertinent development

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
3-Louisville (1 - 157-40)
(1 - 157-35)
(1 - 100-4714)

WLW:slm
(6)

Agency G-2, CSH, CSI, CHD

Date Forw. AUG 12 1964

18 AUG 14 1964

How Forw. *SL*

By: *[Signature]*

For Org. Use

ENCLOSURE

360
61 SEP 4 1964

NOT RECORDED

Approved: _____

Sent 182 SEP 4 1964 Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-27-297-



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
August 11, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
RACIAL MATTERS

Attention is invited to a memorandum dated at Louisville, Kentucky, August 7, 1964, contained information regarding a scheduled voter registration rally to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of August 8, 1964.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, a newspaper of daily circulation, published at Louisville, Kentucky, in its issue of August 9, 1964, contained an article relating to the voter registration rally held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of August 8, 1964. The article contained the following information:

A Ghandi Corps scheduled freedom rally to be held in the auditorium of the DuValle Junior High School Auditorium, Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of August 8, 1964, apparently met with success although at the scheduled meeting time it seemed the rally was doomed to certain failure. At the scheduled meeting time the auditorium was empty, and the main scheduled speaker, John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, had not appeared, and was in Mississippi. Also reports circulated in the neighborhood that two members of

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-297
ENCLOSURE

The Black Muslim movement were in the neighborhood advising everyone to disregard the meeting. An hour later, however, the rally had apparently succeeded and its sponsors had more than 100 filled out questionnaires in the first step of their voter registration drive. Seemingly certain failure was avoided by transferring the meeting out doors from the empty auditorium to the front steps, and by using loud speakers to address dozens of persons in hearing distance. The Reverend C. T. Vivian, Atlanta, Georgia, described in the article as an associate of Doctor Martin Luther King, was the main speaker.

The article quotes Reverend Vivian as having stated, "If it is Goldwater in 64, it will be bread and water in 65, just plain water in 66, and no water in 67!" Further, "Black men are asked to die in Vietnam to protect others' rights, when their own rights are not protected in Mississippi!" According to the above article the audience at the meeting grew as Reverend Vivian continued to talk and as the meeting ended many neighborhood residents had joined the group and sang "We Shall Overcome". The article estimates that about 250 persons gathered during the meeting. Reverend Vivian is further quoted in the article as having stated, "They yell about States' Rights, but they don't talk about States' responsibilities. If the States did right, they would protect everybody's rights; and perform their own responsibilities and the federal government would not come in."

The above article also states that the Ghandi Corps plans another meeting at the DuValle Junior High School for 7:30 p.m.. August 13, 1964, in connection with their voters registration drive.

FBI

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
 RACIAL MATTERS
 (Bufile 157-1676)
 (SF file 157-380)

MAUREEN MURPHY
 SM - C
 (Bufile 100-441714)
 (SF file 100-50585)

CIRM
 (Bufile 100-3-116)
 (SF file 100-51914)

ReBuairtel 8/5/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning MAUREEN MURPHY and one each for New Orleans and Los Angeles.

This letterhead memorandum is not classified as it is not felt that the information contained therein or in the appendix pages attached thereto would tend to compromise any of the sources utilized.

8 ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. - 8) (RM)
- 1 - New Orleans (100-16980) (Enc.) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-65946) (Enc.) (RM)
- 3 - San Francisco
- JEB:eim
- (8)

AGENCY WFO
 REQ. REC'D ONLY, OSI, 6-2
 DATE FORW. 8-20-64
 HOW FORW. via
 BY WFS:lat

AUG 31 1964

NOT RECORDED

128 SEP 1 1964

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

64 SEP 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1049

SF 157-380
SF 100-50585
SF 100-51914
JEB:eim

Note for New Orleans and Los Angeles:

One copy of this airtel is being sent to New Orleans in view of outstanding leads in that division. FD-128 is being submitted changing origin to Los Angeles.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
August 7, 1964

MAUREEN MURPHY

In March 1964, W. ALBERT JONES, Chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, Meridian, Mississippi, Branch of the NAACP, advised that MAUREEN MURPHY had been in the Meridian, Mississippi, area for several weeks working with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) on a Negro voter registration drive. He also said she had left Mississippi on March 26, 1964, en route to the west coast to appear at fund raising affairs and intended to return to Meridian in the summer of 1964.

On May 26, 1964, Chief of Police O. A. BOOKER, Meridian, Mississippi, advised that MAUREEN MURPHY, representing CORE, was one of those persons who had been assigned to the Meridian area to make preparations for housing college students who would be coming to Meridian in June 1964 in connection with a voter registration drive.

The August 1, 1964, issue of the "People's World," a west coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco, contains an article on MURPHY in which she has asked that donations for the Council of Federated Organizations, which is directing the Freedom Mississippi Project, be sent to her at 1010 West 21st Street, Los Angeles, California.

MAUREEN MURPHY has not been reported as a member of any basic revolutionary group; however, in April 1963, she attended the Communist Party May Day celebration in San Francisco. She has subscribed to the "People's World" and has been an active member of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco (see Appendix) since its inception in January 1963. In June 1963, she was nominated, although not elected, to represent the DuBois Club as its delegate to the National Convention of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (see Appendix). From November 1962 to May 1963, she also attended numerous classes sponsored by the San Francisco School of Social Science (see Appendix).

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO,
 aka Du Bois Youth Group, San Francisco
 Du Bois Club, San Francisco Du Bois
Youth Group, Student-Labor Alliance

A source advised that on January 31, 1963, the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco held its first general meeting at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California, at which time the aims of the club were put forth as follows by TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN:

- (1) Alleviate the Negro problem in the United States.
- (2) Promote peaceful co-existence between the United States and Russia.
- (3) Promote and encourage Marxist doctrines and to bring about a socialistic government in the United States.

A second source advised in March, 1963, that the Du Bois Club was both conceived and originated by TERENCE HALLINAN.

A third source has advised that TERENCE HALLINAN attended a Communist Party Youth Commission meeting in San Francisco in October, 1963.

Commencing in March, 1963, the Du Bois Club published a newsletter entitled "San Francisco News and World Report." In its first issue a "Proposed Statement of Principles" was set forth in which the club's aforementioned aims were elaborated upon. In the same issue the lead editorial in part described the San Francisco Du Bois Club as "...a group of young people who are convinced that Socialism is the only answer to the many problems of our time and so find philosophical rapport with the life and thought of Dr. DU BOIS, nevertheless, we are weighed with humility in comparing our goals and ambitions with the genius of his life and work. As a source of inspiration, the figure of W.E.B. DU BOIS is unequalled in American history, but as a standard and example, we seem miserably lost in his shadow. We can only resolve that we do his name no dishonor, and whatever we may accomplish should be recognized as a supplement to his life work."

The November 25, 1961, issue of the "People's World," a West Coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco, contains an article on page 12 reflecting

APPENDIX

that W.E.B. DU BOIS joined the Communist Party after applying for admission on October 1, 1961.

In May, 1963, the first source informed that the "San Francisco News and World Report," although written and edited by members of the club, was run off on a mimeograph machine located in the offices of the "People's World;" however, in March, 1964, this source advised that the newsletter was no longer mimeographed by the "People's World" because of the unreliability of the machine and, in addition, the name was changed to "The Insurgent" upon recommendation of one of the club officers who felt the new name sounded more militant.

The first source has also stated that commencing in May, 1963, the Du Bois Club had no permanent headquarters and used to hold its meetings at 307 Page Street, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California. In March, 1964, this source advised that the club is currently active as a membership organization and has its headquarters at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960 through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 18, 1962, AARON COHEN, a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961 to October, 1963, advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

On March 9, 1964, a second source advised that the PYOC has its headquarters at 169 Allen Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, aka
San Francisco School of Social Science,
San Francisco Marxist Study Group,
San Francisco School of Marxism-Leninism,
San Francisco School of Marxism

A source advised on February 6, 1962, that the first class of the San Francisco Marxist Study Group (SFMSG), was held on February 5, 1962, at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California, and that the instructor of this class stated that the main purpose of the SFMSG was to train young people for leadership of the people in the event the U. S. wakes up to the advantages of communism.

A second source advised on April 23, 1964, that the San Francisco School of Social Sciences (SFSSS), which has been known as the "San Francisco School of Social Science", "San Francisco Marxist Study Group", "San Francisco School of Marxism", concluded its Fall 1963 series of classes on December 19, 1963, and was currently conducting a series of classes.

The second source furnished the Fall 1963 Bulletin of the SFSSS on October 17, 1963, which reflected that [redacted] of the SFSSS. The source advised that HALLINAN controls the policy under which the SFSSS is run and consults an advisory board of class representatives only as to suggestions for future courses and opinions as to current ones.

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A third source advised on October 17, 1963, that [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Communist Party, Northern District of California, Youth Commission, held October 14, 1963, at 100 Broderick Street, San Francisco.

The third source advised in December, 1963, that [redacted] was in attendance at a joint meeting of the San Francisco Communist Party Youth Club and the Berkeley, California Off-Campus Communist Party Youth Club held in San Francisco in December, 1963.

APPENDIX

Date of Mail 8-1-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL *Crem*

Removed By 65 SEP 15 1964

File Number 100-442529-17

Permanent Serial Charge Out

Date of Mail 8-18-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL *Clm*

Removed By 65 SEP 15 1964

File Number 100-442529-18

Permanent Serial Charge Out

Date of Mail 8-31-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL *Crim*

Removed By

sep
65 SEP 10 1964

File Number

100-442529-19

Permanent Serial Charge Out

Date of Mail 8-24-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL *Cain*

Removed By ^{*sof*} 65 SEP 10 1964

File Number 100-442529-20

Permanent Serial Charge Out

September 1, 1964

Airtel

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, New York

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-35)

CIRM

POWDEM

ReBuairtel 8/28/64 dual captioned as above which instructed that it will no longer be necessary to submit summary teletypes concerning the racial situation in New York City and the subversive influences therein. You were instructed that there should be no de-emphasis in your office's investigation, following and dissemination in connection with racial matters generally and the communist influence therein. You were further instructed that each specific incident or situation arising must be fully evaluated, prompt investigative attention given and the necessary dissemination made. It was re-emphasized that there is an absolute necessity for remaining on top of the situation in every respect.

Reurtel 8/29/64 dual captioned as above. It is reported on page 1 under a heading "Rally for 'Freedom of Speech and Assembly Against the Ban'" that, according to [redacted] approximately 125 people were present at a street rally held the afternoon of 8/29/64 at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Page 2 of retel contains information concerning this rally as furnished by the New York City Police Department (PD). The PD reported that approximately 50 to 80 persons attended the rally.

On page 4 information is reported under a heading "Bedford-Stuyvesant Defense Council Rally." Information is reported from a source of your office, not further identified, that at a rally held the evening of 8/29/64 at Fulton and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, approximately 150 people were

SFP:

(8)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-17

6 SEP 2 1964

b6
b7C

Airtel to New York
RE: CIRM
POWDEM
100-442529
157-6-35

present. On page 5 of retel appears information furnished by the PD concerning this rally. The PD reported attendance as approximately 50 persons.

The Bureau notes the considerable disparity between the attendance figures for the two rallies. In the first instance the Bureau informant gave the figure as approximately 125, whereas the PD gave the figure as 50-80. In the second instance, the unidentified source gave the figure of approximately 150, whereas the PD gave the figure of approximately 50.

It is recognized that these attendance figures are approximations but nonetheless it is believed that there should not be such a disparity without a logical explanation therefor. Remembering that information concerning these activities is disseminated, it is necessary that the information be as accurate as possible and not create doubts as to the veracity of the information and/or the reliability of the sources furnishing the information. A suggested means of meeting this problem would, of course, be to have some Agent coverage.

The Bureau is again reiterating the instructions contained in its airtel of 8/28/64. There must be absolutely no letup on the part of your office in covering activities relating to captioned matters to insure accuracy in data furnished.

F B I

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-ORGANIZATION
IS - C

b6
b7C

ReNYairtel, 8/19/64.

NY 694-S* has reported on 8/31/64, that on that date GUS HALL has stated that meeting of CP National Board, once scheduled for Chicago, is to be held in NY on 9/18/64, with place of meeting not stated. Coming elections will constitute agenda. Report of CP Negro Commission will not be discussed, although this had been planned.

- 4 - BUREAU (100-3-69) (RM) cc 808 RB
(1 - 100-3-116) (CIRM)
- 1 - BALTIMORE (INFO) (RM)
- 2 - CHICAGO (100-33741) (RM)
(1 - 100-40624) (CIRM)
- 1 - CLEVELAND (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - DETROIT (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - LOS ANGELES (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - SAN FRANCISCO (RM) (INFO)
- 1 - NY 100-151548 (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-84994 (GUS HALL) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-80641 (42)

JVW:rvs
(15)

b6
b7C

Approved: [Signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-37691-
16 SEP 1 1964b6
b7C

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
198 SEP 3 1964

60 SEP 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-10187

1923
22
DATE: August 31, 1964

Transmit the following in _____

9/11 Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

[redacted] who is a highly valued informant, orally advised SA [redacted] August 31, 1964; that on August 29, 1964, [redacted] Communist Party (CP) National Executive Committee member, handed [redacted] Chairman of the CP of Maryland and member of the National Negro Commission, the following letter:

"August 21, 1964

"Dear Comrade:

"You are invited to attend a Negro Commission meeting in Chicago on September 19th and 20th at 10 A.M. The reporting place is 306 East 43rd Street, 2nd floor. This place will be open to midnight on Friday night and from 8 to 9 A.M. on Saturday morning.

"The agenda is:

"1. The struggle to win the Youth.

A. The struggle to influence Youth in all civil rights organizations.

- 6-883AB
6-100-3-116
1 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - CINAL)
1 - 100-3-116 (CIRM)
1 - 100-3-76; YOUTH MATTERS)
2 - New York (100-80641) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Chicago (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-19376)

100-472529
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 3 1964

b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-10188

SEC.

RESEARCH SA ULTE

BA 100-12464

B. Organizing the unemployed Youth (Roscoe)

C. The building of a workers' organization among
Negro Youth.

"2. The elections.

"Comradely yours,

b6
b7C

[redacted]
per Claude Lightfoot"

[redacted] then told [redacted] that the National Negro
Commission meeting had been cancelled. [redacted] did not give any
reason for the cancellation of the meeting.

New York is requested to confirm the above and
advise interested offices.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 28 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI NEWARK

URGENT 8-27-64 11-59PM JJV

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM NEWARK /157-1250/ 2P

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION, EIGHT TWENTYSEVEN b6
SIXTYFOUR. RM; CIRM. b7c

RE NEWARK AIRTEL AND LHM DATED EIGHT TWENTYFOUR SIXTYFOUR
CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

RALLY SPONSORED BY THE LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
COMMENCED AT EIGHT FORTYFIVE P.M. AT FIVE POINT BATTLE MEMORIAL
TRENTON, NJ, WITH ARRIVAL OF CLARENCE COGGINS AND [REDACTED] b6
IN GREEN DODGE STATION WAGON, NJ LICENSE GRY TWO ZERO SIX. b7c

INITIAL CROWD WAS SMALL WITH ABOUT TWENTYFIVE PEOPLE.
TRENTON PD DIVIDED FULL FORCE, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE MEMBERS,
INTO TWO EQUAL GROUPS AND THE FIRST GROUP DISBURSED THROUGHOUT
THE CROWD DRESSED IN ORDINARY POLICE UNIFORMS. POLICE HAD
RIOT EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING HELMETS SECRETED IN ARMORED CAR
NEAR THE RALLY POINT IN CASE OF TROUBLE.

END PAGE ONE

64 SEP 3 1964

NOT RECORDED
172 SEP 1 1964

PAGE TWO

THE FIRST SPEAKER WAS [REDACTED] WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A NEWARK, NJ, RESIDENT AND NJ STATE CHAIRMAN OF THE LNVC. HE SPOKE CONCERNING RENT CONTROL.

HE SAID THAT JESSE GRAY, LEADER OF THE HARLEM RENT STRIKE IN NY, WAS NOT HERE TONIGHT BECAUSE OF THE QUOTE AFFAIR IN ATLANTIC CITY END QUOTE.

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b7c

[REDACTED] INTRODUCED CLARENCE COGGINS AS THE NEXT SPEAKER AND IDENTIFIED HIM AS THE NATIONAL PROVISIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE LNVC. COGGINS SAID THAT HE WAS NOT AFRAID OF VIOLENCE BUT DOES NOT ADVISE THE USE OF VIOLENCE BY NEGROES TO ACHIEVE THEIR AIMS BECAUSE VIOLENCE HAD NEVER WORKED FOR THE NEGRO. THE MEETING ENDED AT NINE THIRTY P.M.

THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR ARGUMENTS AT THE RALLY. PROMINENT TRENTON NEGRO LEADERS WERE OBSERVED IN THE CROWD CALMING DOWN INDIVIDUALS WHO BECAME EXCITED DURING THE RALLY.

TRENTON POLICE ADVISED THAT THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS REPORTED FROM ANY PART OF TRENTON WHICH COULD BE CONNECTED WITH THIS RALLY. INTERESTED AGENCIES ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

MAIL COPY SENT NEW YORK.

END

WAHFL

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 8/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-26614)

RE: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/3/64 and Cleveland airtel dated 8/5/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM captioned "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI." One copy is being forwarded to New York.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished to local military intelligence agencies.

Source 1 is _____
(by request).b6
b7C
b7DSource 2 is _____
(by request).The enclosed LHM is not being classified ~~Confidential~~ inasmuch as it does not contain information from confidential informants.

It should be noted that during the interview with _____ he expressed great concern for the safety of his son, _____ who is now in Mississippi and who does not plan to return to Cleveland until the latter part of August or the first part of September, 1964.

b6
b7C

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-151548) (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
 1 - Cleveland

EX-130

REC-57

100-442529-22

ALA/jmo

(5)

 AGENCY: ALBANY
 REQ. REC'D _____
 DATE FORW. _____
 HOW FORW. H/A
 BY WFS:12
b6
b7C

3 AUG 7 1964

Approved: 61 SEP 1 1964
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

INT. SEC.

specifically requested that his identity not be disclosed to any individuals or organization outside the Bureau.

[] freely admitted believing in "Democratic socialism," but stated he prefers "Democratic capitalism" to communism. He said he has been fighting the communists all of his life and wants nothing to do with the CP, and would hate to hear the communist movement has made any inroads into the Mississippi Summer Project. He said, however, he was not born yesterday and fully realizes this is a possibility.

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[] was quite emphatic in stating that STERN acted solely in his behalf because of his son's activities in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project and never had any intention of becoming involved in any way with a Mississippi Parents' Group in the Cleveland area or anywhere else. He said he knows that STERN is not presently, and has not for several years been, affiliated with any political party although he does believe STERN to believe in socialism, "the NORMAN THOMAS type of socialism."

[] said he would hate to think that STERN will become involved in any difficulty as a result of his activities in this connection since he knows his sole purpose in having the interview with the newspaper and television station was to attempt to take some action, in [] absence, which might insure that [] son was not harmed while in Mississippi. [] went on to state he has no intention of becoming involved with a Mississippi Parents' Group and has never been approached to join such a group. He said he understands such groups have been organized in Washington, D. C., and possibly New York City, but has no first-hand knowledge of such organizations.

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[] stated he will be happy to assist the FBI wherever possible in its investigation of civil rights matters not only in Mississippi but in the Cleveland area, and was extremely complimentary of the Bureau's work done to date in connection with investigations of civil rights matters in the South.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
August 6, 1964

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Reference is made to Cleveland memorandum captioned as above and dated June 27, 1964.

A source, who is in a position to know, advised on August 5, 1964, [redacted] Ohio, has a son involved in the Mississippi Summer Project. Source learned that during the latter part of June, 1964, the [redacted] family was vacationing somewhere in the South, and while on this vacation, an unknown woman, who stated she was from Washington, D. C., called the [redacted] residence and stated she was part of a Mississippi Parents' Group in Washington, D. C., and they were attempting to get the Federal Government to assure protection of the individuals connected with the Mississippi Summer Project. Source stated the person accepting the call at the [redacted] residence knew the [redacted] would not return to Cleveland for some time and was also aware of the fact that FRANK STERN is a very close friend of the [redacted] and was interested in the [redacted] son's activities in Mississippi. The person therefore recommended the unknown caller get in touch with STERN and request him to take action in the absence of the [redacted] family.

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Source stated it is his impression this woman did call STERN, and as a result, STERN attempted to get some local publicity with respect to persons involved in the Mississippi Summer Project. STERN was interviewed by a reporter from the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," local daily newspaper, and at least one of the television stations in Cleveland, Ohio. Source stated STERN took no further action in this regard and was later heard to complain that he had been misquoted in the newspaper, as the article had indicated he was to be an organizer for a local

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-22

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Parents' Group. STERN stated this was not his intention and he had made this fact known to the reporter at the time of the interview, as he was acting solely on behalf of the [] family until their return to the city. Source stated STERN did not contact the parents of any other individuals who are involved in the Mississippi Summer Project and has not made any contact with these persons since the [] family returned to Cleveland.

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Source stated he further learned that upon the return of the [] family, they were interviewed by a reporter from the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" with respect to their son's activities in the Mississippi Summer Project, and a lengthy article appeared in the newspaper setting forth the results of this interview. This article pertained to the activities of the [] son in connection with the voter registration campaign in Mississippi and some of the experiences he and his parents have had as a result of his activities in the Mississippi Summer Project.

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Source stated he knows for a fact that as a result of the newspaper interview with STERN and the [] family, they have received several telephone calls in which they were called all kinds of names, including "nigger lovers." Source stated that on one occasion, a rock was thrown through the window of the house where STERN rented an apartment, and attached to this rock was a note bearing the words "nigger lovers." Source went on to say that as a result of this incident, STERN was requested to move from [] and he is now residing []

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Source stated STERN and the [] family have been friends for many years and extremely close friends during the past 20 years, seeing each other probably on an average of twice a week. Source stated he knows for a fact that STERN is not connected in any way with a Mississippi Parents' Group and never intended to be connected with such a group. Source also stated the [] are not involved with a Mississippi Parents' Group in Cleveland or anywhere else and do not intend to actually become involved with such a group. Source is of the opinion that if the [] were asked to meet with the

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RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

parents of other individuals involved in the Mississippi Summer Project, they would do so for the purpose of exchanging experiences and sympathies, but have no intention of becoming organizationally involved with such a group.

Source stated he knows [] to be a "NORMAN THOMAS type socialist" and believes STERN to share these ideas. He stated STERN and [] were involved in the socialist movement many years ago but broke apart some 23 or 24 years ago because of a disagreement as to which line the Socialist Party should take. Source stated he never knew STERN to be a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), but knows that he has not, in the past several years, been connected with any political party.

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The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source stated that at one time, STERN lived at 3330 Bradford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, and was formerly employed by Surplus City, a discount chain store, Lampi Knitwear Company, and is now employed as an Administrative Assistant at the Bureau of Jewish Education, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Source went on to say that although the [] have made no effort to become involved with a Mississippi Parents' Group, they have made a modest contribution to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and earmarked their contribution for the Mississippi Summer Project. This contribution was made because of their son's activities in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. He stated that other than encouraging others to make contributions to this project, the [] have taken no further action with respect to the organization.

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A second source, who is in a position to know, advised on April 2 and 7, 1943, that FRANK STERN and his wife, ESTHER STERN, were associated with the SWP. This source related that sometime in 1938 or 1939, a group of members of the SWP in Cleveland, Ohio, and who were termed Trotskyites, became associated together. About this time, this group of individuals split from the Socialist Party and formed the Cleveland Branch of the SWP. The Cleveland Branch of the SWP

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

then became affiliated with the national organization of the SWP, with headquarters in New York City. Source stated this group rented a room in the Meriam Building, 5716 Euclid Avenue, where they held their meetings. This room was rented in the name of the SWP.

The 1942 Cleveland City Directory lists FRANK and ESTHER STERN as residing at 3421 East 145th Street, and lists his occupation as a printer.

Records of the Cleveland Retail Credit Men's Company, Cleveland, Ohio, were reviewed on August 5, 1964, and reflect that FRANK STERN; wife ESTHER, previously resided at the following addresses in Cleveland, Ohio:

3406 East 118th Street;
3953 East 149th Street;
2412 Cedar Road;
3421 East 145th Street;
3462 East 149th Street;
Apartment #4, 3301 East 145th Street;
3330 Bradford Road.

The credit bureau records disclosed he was born on December 29, 1912, in New York City but had resided in Cleveland most of his lifetime. His employment on these records was shown as a union painter, but that his most recent employment was that of a manufacturer's representative. It was indicated that for the period 1937-57 STERN maintained a poor credit rating with numerous suits and collections.

Records of the Cleveland Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio, were checked on August 5, 1964, and disclose the following traffic citations for FRANK STERN, 1447 Dill Avenue, South Euclid, Ohio:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Offense</u>
November 6, 1958	Speeding
January 21, 1959	Boulevard stop

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

<u>Date</u>	<u>Offense</u>
January 16, 1960	Prohibited turn
January 19, 1960	Prohibited turn

The dispositions for the above traffic citations were not shown.

Patrolman [redacted] Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Police Department, advised on August 5, 1964, the records of his department contain no information identifiable with FRANK STERN.

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Patrolman [redacted] South Euclid, Ohio, Police Department, advised on August 5, 1964, that on October 24, 1963, FRANK STERN was the victim of an accidental fall; on June 27, 1964, STERN reported receiving several telephone calls, calling him "dirty names" as a result of an article which had appeared about him in a newspaper on that date. He again called the Police Department on July 13, 1964, to report a rock had been thrown through the window of his landlord's house and attached to this rock was a note bearing the words "nigger lover."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8/31/64

1 - Mr. Rosack

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: EX-114 Director, FBI

REC-3

100-442529-23

DISRUPTION OF NEW YORK STATE
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, 9/1/64
INFORMATION CONCERNING - IS

Reurairtel 8/29/64 captioned as above.

You should immediately discontinue using this caption to report information regarding the New York State Democratic Convention. All pertinent information should be submitted under appropriate case caption. You should also utilize letterhead memoranda to transmit pertinent information to the Bureau suitable for dissemination to interested Governmental agencies.

MAILED 19

1964

COMM-FBI

TPR:fnh
(4)

9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 8/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: ~~DISRUPTION OF NEW YORK STATE~~
~~DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, 9/1/64~~
INFORMATION CONCERNING - ISb6
b7C

On 8/29/64, [] furnished information that JESSE GRAY, former CP member, advised RUDY (LNU) that "We ought to make a big push for a big demonstration at the Democratic Party Convention, that's Tuesday, September 1st. And I think that we should select the buildings that we want taken over under the Receivership Law, and between now and then go into these buildings and talk to people and try to get them out. We should demand the following Northern civil rights: 1. ~~Hate~~ and hot water; 2. Paint and repairs; 3. Get rid of rats. Decent housing is Northern civil rights. Our slogan should be "No action in September, no vote in November". We should plan a demonstration and demand \$5,000,000 of anti-poverty money for Harlem to take over buildings under the Receivership Law. We should demand that the Democrats do this, or no votes in November. We should get out a little leaflet that will spell out to the people that unless you get action, the politicians that love you in November will let you freeze in December. We've got to

b7D

- ③ - Bureau *cc 808RB*
 1 - New York (JESSE GRAY)
 1 - New York (RUDY LNU)
 1 - New York (157-892) (RACIAL MATTERS)
 1 - New York (100-151548) (COMINFIL OF RACIAL MATTERS)
 1 - New York

REC-3

100-442529-23

9-2

JGF:gmz
(9)b6
b7CApproved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY

fight now. First we'll have to get out a statement to the press that we are going to have a demonstration at the Democratic Party Convention."

BSS, NYCPD, G-2, and Secret Service, advised of the above proposed demonstration.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 28 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

/6-30/PM EDT URGENT 8-28-64 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /11//100-3-116/ /157-6-34/

FROM NEW YORK, /100-151548/ /157-892/ 2P

~~COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.~~
GIRM., POWDEM - Powell Demonstrations

ON AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR,

FURNISHED A POSTER TWELVE BY EIGHTEEN INCHES IN SIZE, WHICH WAS
PRINTED EVENING OF AUGUST TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYFOUR, BY THE TRI LINE OFF
SET COMPANY, INCORPORATED, PAREN [PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT PRINT SHOP]

END PAREN. POSTER IS CAPTIONED, QUOTE HAS GILLIGAN BEEN CLEARED OF
THE MURDER OF JAMES POWELL UNQUOTE AND SHOWS A CARICATURE OF NYCPD
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL J. MURPHY, MAYOR WAGNER AND NYCPD OFFICER.

CARICATURE HAS COMMISSIONER MURPHY POINTING TO POLICE OFFICER SAYING,
QUOTE "I WANT YOU ALL TO UNDERSTAND THAT THIS FOUR IN ONE WONDER IS

ACTUALLY SAVING YOU THE COST OF ARREST, TRIAL, SENTENCING AND PRISON
KEEP UNQUOTE. POSTER THEN ASKS, QUOTE "IS HE FREEM TO ROAM OUR

STREETS KILLING OTHER BLACK CHILDREN UNQUOTE. THE RALLY IS SPONSORED

END PAGE ONE

XEROX

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

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b7D

included in 8/29/64
summary to White House
+ Justice Dept.

SEP 2 1964
100-442529-24
REC-34
EX-112

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-28-64

The Progressive Labor Movement is the communist group which follows the line of the Chinese Communists. We will disseminate this information to the Department and include it in the summary letter to the White House.

Wells

AUG 31 1 06 PM '64

REC'D

SEP 1 1 09 PM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

REC'D DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AUG 29 12 28 PM '64

AUG 29 5 35 PM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

PAGE TWO

BY THE BEDFORD STUYVESANT DEFENSE COUNCIL ~~PAREN~~ [NO REFERENCES IN
INDICES BUT MAY BE SIMILAR TO HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL, A PLM FRONT]
~~END-PAREN.~~ RALLY IS CALLED FOR AUGUST TWENTYNINE, SIXTYFOUR, EIGHT PM,
AT FULTON AND NOSTRAND AVENUES, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. NEW YORK OFFICE
AFFORDING COVERAGE BY SOURCES AND INFORMANTS. BSS, G ^{*}~~DASH~~ TWO AND
SECRET SERVICE NOTIFIED.

END

O

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

** Bureau of Special
Services, N.Y.C. Police Department*

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~)

DATE: 8/26/64

FROM : *W* SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-12047) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Kansas City letter to Director, dated 8/14/64.

Being furnished as enclosures to this letter are original and seven (7) copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "MAE MALLORY; RACIAL MATTERS."

Two copies of letterhead memorandum are being furnished Baltimore Division inasmuch as Baltimore is Office of Origin in case entitled "MADALYN MURRAY; SM-C." Two copies are also being furnished the Charlotte Division inasmuch as Charlotte is Office of Origin in case captioned "WILLIE MAE MALLORY; SM-WWP."

No further investigation being conducted by Kansas City Division.

- ②-Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
- 2-Baltimore (Encs. 2) (RM)
- (1-100-20515) (1-100-20082)
- 2-Charlotte (100-9734) (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 1-Kansas City
- HES:nks
- (7)



EXP. PROC.

35

EX-130

b6
b7c

1 cc *yearly*
AGENCY *yearly*
REQ. REC'D *8/27/64*
DATE FORW. *7/5*
HOW FORW. *PPHCC-9*
BY *PPHCC-9*
1 cc *let r memo 808 KB*

REC-49

100-442539-2
9-2
31 4934

ENCLOSURE
68 SEP 8 1964

Handwritten signature

INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Kansas City, Missouri
August 26, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MAE MALLORY;
RACIAL MATTERS

On August 24, 1964, Elmer Odel, Sheriff, Stockton, Kansas, advised that he has been making a regular check of the area involving the 80 acres of ground deeded to "Other Americans, Incorporated" by one [redacted] of Stockton, Kansas. Sheriff Odel stated that there has been no one on this ground and that there is no activity there whatsoever.

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On August 24, 1964, Virgil Hagen, Chief of Police, Stockton, Kansas, advised that he has been making a regular check of the 80 acres of ground deeded to "Other Americans, Incorporated" by a local citizen known as [redacted]. Chief Hagen stated that there has been no activity on this ground whatsoever, and no one is occupying the ground at this time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-24
ENCLOSURE

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

 SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
 V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
 CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 25 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

Date of Mail 8-28-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL *Cam*

Removed By ^{20x} 65 SEP 10 1964

File Number 100-442529-27

Permanent Serial Charge Out

F B I

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31418)
 SUBJECT: CIRM
 BUfile 100-3-116
 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
 SM - C
 BUfile 100-106670

Re Atlanta airtel and radiogram dated 8/28/64, and Detroit teletype to Bureau, dated 8/28/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning the appearance of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. in Detroit on 8/30/64. Enclosed for Atlanta are sufficient copies for dissemination to their respective files.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
 (3 - ~~100-3-116~~) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 (1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
 3 - Atlanta (RM)
 (1 - 100-6520A) (CIRM) (Enc. 1)
 (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Enc. 1)
 (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC) (Enc. 1)
 1 - Detroit
 JEK/jlm
 (9)

b6
b7C

REC 12

100-442529-28

21 SEP 1 1964

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b7C

EX-131

INT. SEC. 1

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

68 SEP 9 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-100-438794



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
August 31, 1964

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

On August 31, 1964, Inspector [redacted] Fifth Precinct, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, advised that Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke at the Greater Macedonia Baptist Church, 8200 Mack Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on August 30, 1964, between 12:30 PM and 2:00 PM. Inspector [redacted] advised a huge overflow crowd, which he estimated to be approximately 4000 people, was present in the church and on the church grounds to hear King's speech. Inspector [redacted] stated King's speech had no racial overtones and no mention was made of any racial disturbances either nationally or on the local scene. Inspector [redacted] described the crowd as extremely orderly, older in appearance and practically one hundred percent Negro.

Inspector [redacted] stated King's introductory remarks consumed nearly one-third of the speech and dealt exclusively with his close kinship and affection for the people in the audience. Inspector [redacted] stated that during the course of King's speech, he made mention of his struggle during the Alabama bus boycott by the Negroes and in his concluding remarks stressed the importance of voting in the forthcoming presidential election.

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Inspector [redacted] stated King did not advocate any specific candidate but commented that they should vote for the candidate who would treat the Negroes in the fairest manner.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-28

ENCLOSURE

9/2/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

CTRM

POWDEM

ReBuairtel 9/1/64 dual captioned as above which brought to your office's attention the considerable disparity in attendance figures for two rallies held in New York City 8/29/64 as reported in urtel 8/29/64. Your office's attention was directed to the necessity for information to be as accurate as possible so as to not create doubts as to the veracity of the information and/or the reliability of the sources furnishing same.

Reurairtel 8/31/64 and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date which reported in detail the information contained in urtel of 8/29/64. The LHM contains the same wide disparity in the attendance figures concerning the two rallies. For the reason given above, the Bureau is not disseminating the LHM in its present form. By return airtel furnish the Bureau appropriate revised pages for the LHM which should either delete the attendance figures or contain sufficient information which would account for the disparity and prevent any doubts arising as to the veracity of the information and/or the reliability of the sources.

Expedite as dissemination is being held in abeyance.

SFP:lat
(6)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

19 SEP 3 1964

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 31 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

1022GNI PM

1022 PM EDST URGENT 8-31-64 PJM

TO DIRECTOR AND BALTIMORE

FROM NEWARK (157-)

b6
b7C

POSSIBLE RACIAL DISTURBANCE IN BALTIMORE OVER
LABOR DAY WEEK END, RM CIRM.

RE BUTELCALL TO NY AND NY TEL CALL TO NK, TODAY
ADVISING THAT INFO HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT A GROUP INCLUDING
TWO COMMUNISTS WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE HARLEM RIOTS ARE
PRESENTLY IN BALTIMORE AND THAT A DISTURBANCE IS BEING
PLANNED THERE FOR LABOR DAY WEEK END.

NK INFORMANTS FAMILIAR WITH SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES
IN NK AREA CONTACTED AND COULD FURNISH NO INFORMATION CONCERNING
ABOVE.

PRETEXT CALL MADE TO CLARENCE ^{newark} COGGINS, DISCLOSED
THAT COGGINS IS PRESENTLY AT HOME AND PLANS TO BE IN NK AREA
OVER LABOR DAY WEEK END.

END

WA/... LLD

FBI WASH DC

BA...TH

FBI BALTO

DISC

REC-3

100-442529-31

11 SEP 3 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

SEP 10 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

· SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
 V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
 CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 30 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

9/4/64

Airtel

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
- 1 - Mr. Trainor
- 1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Philadelphia

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurtel 9/3/64 captioned, "Racial Disturbances, Philadelphia, Pa., 8/28-31/64; RM."

Retel furnished details of distribution of "The Worker" 9/1/64 in Philadelphia area of recent disturbances as well as comments made by Thomas Nabried, local Communist Party, USA, functionary, concerning the Party's attitude relative to disturbances. Source of information indicated as [redacted] Retel closed with "Above not to be disseminated as will compromise informants. UACB above will not be included in LHM."

b7D

You are reminded that a most integral facet of the Bureau's responsibilities relating to racial matters as well as the communist influences therein is that pertaining to the prompt dissemination of pertinent information to interested agencies and officials of the Government. It is, therefore, imperative that pertinent information be included in communications suitable for dissemination. The Bureau appreciates the necessity for maintaining the security of its informants. However, there is available to you various devices which will enable you to maintain the security of informants and at the same time permit dissemination. For example, communications may be given a sufficiently high classification, such as "Secret," to prompt security. Also, the utilization of paraphrasing should facilitate security.

In light of the foregoing, you are instructed to furnish the Bureau by return airtel a letterhead memorandum which will enable us to make dissemination of the pertinent

MAILED 5
SEP - 4 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SFP:lat (c)

REC-17

19 SEP 8 1964

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to Philadelphia
CIRM
100-442529

information in retel revealing communist efforts to capitalize on the Philadelphia disturbances through its propaganda and the communist thinking concerning disturbances as expressed by Nabried. It is noted that the quoted portion of retel referred to informants. Retel, however, referred to only a single source [redacted] Insure that information in the letterhead memorandum is appropriately attributed to sources. b7D

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of all personnel in your office engaged in handling matters pertaining to the racial situation and the communist influence therein so that they may be guided in the future by constructive guidance contained in instant communication.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 1 1964

~~TELETYPE~~
TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

9-46 PM

#16

URGENT 9-1-64

DAE

TO DIRECTOR U AND JACKSON

JACKSON VIA WASHINGTON- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK

CIRM, MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RM.

ON AUGUST THIRTY ONE SIXTY FOUR, [REDACTED]

FURNISHED INFO [REDACTED] IS GOING TO COFO OFFICE IN JACKSON, MISS., ON WEDNESDAY / SEPTEMBER TWO, SIXTY FOUR/ TO MEET WITH [REDACTED]

/PH/ [REDACTED] PH/XX AND [REDACTED] /PH/ TO DISCUSS CONTRIBUTION

OF LAWYERS TO " DEFENSE COMMITTEE" [REDACTED] WHO IS AN ATTORNEY FOR MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., IS NEGRO MALE, THIRTY THREE YEARS, SIX FEET, ONE HUNDRED NINETY LBS., MEDIUM BUILD, BLACK HAIR CUT SHORT, BROWN EYES, MUSTACHE AND DRESSES EXPENSIVELY AND NEATLY. FURNISHED FOR INFO OF JACKSON.

INFO FROM [REDACTED] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED SECRET.

END AND ACK PLS

JRL 12/16

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

b6
b7C

b6
b7C
b7D

18 SEP 4 1964

b6
b7C

NOT RECORDED

98 SEP 8 1964

64 SEP 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1091

8/24/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-25706)
(100-3-116)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-982)
RE: MILBURN
CIRM

Re Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau and San Francisco, 8/6/64 captioned "MAUREEN MURPHY, AKA, SM-C, CIRM."

The source of the attached letterhead memo is [redacted]
[redacted]
whose name must be concealed.

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and eight (8) copies of a letterhead memo; and one copy each is furnished New Orleans and Jackson for information and completion of their files.

As the Bureau and Jackson are aware, [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

- ⑥ - Bureau (Encls. 9)
- 1 - New Orleans (REGISTERED)(44-2227)(INFO)(Encl. 1)
- 1 - Jackson (REGISTERED)(INFO)(Encl. 1)
- 3 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 100-64492 [redacted])
 - (1 - 100-65946 MAUREEN MURPHY)

JST:bjs
(11)

REC-17

100-442522-34
NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 8 1964

b6
b7C

EX-108

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

65 SEP 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-25706-111

LA 44-982

b6
b7C
b7D

The information set forth in the attached letterhead memo was received by [redacted] from MAUREEN MURPHY during the course of several telephone conversations held in the recent past.

For the information of the Jackson Office, MAUREEN MURPHY is on the Security Index, Los Angeles Division. She is active in the Congress of Racial Equality and has publicly stated she worked on behalf of the Mississippi Summer Project. Bureau file for MURPHY is 100-441714.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

August 24, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
JAMES EARL CHANEY
MICHAEL H. SCHWERNER
ANDREW GOODMAN-VICTIMS

Calif
Miss
Approx 1942

On August 6, 1964, the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner," a large daily, metropolitan newspaper, carried headlines "Beauty 'Solves' Racial Killings," sub-headlines "Girl tells Letter Clue in Murders." The article bore the byline Bob Johnson and William E. Gold. The article then noted that Maureen Murphy, 22, a San Francisco State College history graduate and resident of that city, told Los Angeles reporters she discovered the letter in Gregory's (Dick Gregory) correspondence and turned it over to the FBI "because it was so uncannily accurate in all details." The article noted she was in San Francisco during the Republican Convention helping Gregory go through stacks of letters he had received because of his offering a \$25,000 reward for information concerning the three missing men. She went over the letter with Gregory which, according to the article, detailed background of the victims indicating five or six men involved and stated all three killed and buried and that he had further details. The letter was then turned over to the FBI in San Francisco, photographed and returned. Murphy felt the details were convincing. Murphy described herself as a personal friend of James Chaney and Michael Schwerner and disclosed she joined Gregory's civil rights efforts in San Francisco a few weeks after working with Chaney and Schwerner in Mississippi. She stated the three of them worked together last year and early this year in voter registration campaigns in Meridian, Mississippi and Plaquemine, Louisiana.

4/6/64

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-34

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; JAMES EARL CHANEY
MICHAEL H. SCHWERNER, ANDREW GOODMAN-VICTIMS

She stated she first met James Chaney last October and stated "we worked in groups because being a girl makes no difference in that situation. I've been shot at, jailed, cattle-prodded and slapped."

On August 24, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Maureen Murphy was interested in planning a money raising affair in the Hollywood, California area for Dick Gregory, a Negro comedian. During the course of several conversations had between Maureen Murphy and the source, a discussion ensued as to the letter received by Gregory which allegedly contained information concerning the whereabouts of the three missing civil rights workers (i.e. Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman).

Maureen Murphy stated that she herself had opened the letter while working for Gregory in San Francisco and that the letter was "utter nonsense." She stated the letter was received from a man in Washington, D. C., who did not know anything more about the location of the three missing civil rights workers than anyone else knew. Murphy stated the letter was ridiculous and agreed that Dick Gregory had been indeed foolish to make "such a fuss over nothing."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 33 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 1 1964

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

9-34 PM

URGENT 9-1-64

DAE

TO DIRECTOR -12-

100-442529 157-3-34

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 157-892.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTER
CIRM., POWDEM.-Powell Demonstrations

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

ADVISED SEPTEMBER FIRST THAT

JESSE GRAY OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING, NYC, INFORMED

THAT "WE" HAVE SCHEDULED A RALLY FOR SATURDAY

SEPTEMBER FIFTH, AT FOUR PM, AT ONE HUNDRED NINTH STREET AND CENTRAL
PARK WEST, NYC, TO PROTEST FAILURE OF GRAND JURY TO INDICT LIEUT. THOMAS
GILLIGAN, NYCPD, IN SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL, YOUTH, ON JULY SIXTEENTH,
GRAY STATED HE WOULD SPEAK AT RALLY. NYCPD ADVISED. NYO WILL COVER
BY INFORMANTS AND SOURCES. New York City
Police Department

END AND PLS HOLD.

56 SEP 10 1964

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 8/28/64

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Agency C-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Date Forw. SEP 2 1964

How Forw.

b6

b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1250)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION

CIRM

b6

b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies
of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum.

One copy of the enclosed letterhead memorandum is
being disseminated locally to the 108th INTC Group.

On 8/28/64.

furnished information relative to a proposed demonstration
in Paterson, New Jersey, on 9/3/64.

requested

b6

b7C

b7D

that his identity be protected.

Sources referred to in attached letterhead memorandum
are NK T-1 -- [redacted] and NK T-2 -- [redacted]

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 11) ENCLOSURE
(2 - 100-3-116) (CIRM)
5 - Newark
(1 - 100-4284 TT) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-37964) [redacted]
(1 - 100-46009) (COMFIL CORE)

JJR:ilm
(10)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

174 SEP 10 1964

Approved: [Signature]
68 SEP 14 1964 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4-31

100-46009-529
INT. SEC.

NK 157-1250

Liaison will be maintained with Paterson, New Jersey, Police Department, who have been advised of proposed demonstration. New Jersey State Police advised.

Bureau will be kept advised.

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ in view of information furnished by NK T-2, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in the compromise thereof of a source of continuing value.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

August 28, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

COMMUNIST PARTY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 28, 1964, NK T-1, whose reliability has not been established due to insufficient contacts, reported that the Paterson, New Jersey, Chapter of Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE) under the self-appointed leadership of [REDACTED] is planning a demonstration in Paterson, New Jersey, on September 8, 1964. This proposed demonstration will coincide with the opening of schools in Paterson, New Jersey.

The proposed demonstration is reportedly being made to terminate the alleged de facto school segregation in Paterson, New Jersey.

b6
b7C

NK T-2 who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported on December 16, 1963, that a New Jersey Communist Party (NJCP) Seminar was held at 126 Eastern Parkway, Irvington, New Jersey, on December 14, 1963. The source stated that among those present was a Negro male from Paterson, New Jersey, age 27-30, 5' 7" tall, 150 pounds, called [REDACTED] (phonetic).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

On February 17, 1964, the same source was recontacted and a photograph of [] was observed by the source and identified as being identical to the Negro male called [] (phonetic), who attended the New Jersey Communist Party Seminar at 126 Eastern Parkway, Irvington, New Jersey, on December 14, 1963.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FBI

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
Agency G-2, ONI, OS, CRD

AIRTEL

(Priority)

Date Forw. _____

To: Director, FBI

CIRM

From: SAC, Cleveland (157-198)

Subject: Racial Situation
Cleveland, Ohio

How Forw. _____

By _____

1 - cc Room 828 RH

b6
b7C

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum. Another copy is also enclosed for Bufile 100-3-116, CIRM.

Copies are also being furnished local military intelligence agencies.

The first source mentioned is _____

(By request).

b6
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The second source is _____

The third source is _____

b7D

The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because information from the third source could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

b6
b7C

The Bureau will be kept advised of further developments in this regard.

Bureau (Enclosures 8)

2 X- (Field Office)

100-26614)

/mtc

100-442529 -

NOT RECORDED
SEP 11 1964

3 AUG 31 1964

SEP 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SUBV CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-11-205



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
August 28, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)

RACIAL SITUATION
Cleveland, Ohio

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 27, 1964, that during the past week the established leadership of the Cleveland Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has become increasingly aware of the presence of a "socialist" faction within its membership. [redacted]

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[redacted]
testimony in U. S. District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1958. It is further noted that, according to the above-mentioned source, [redacted]
[redacted]

The source further advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

According to the source, [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
Cleveland, Ohio

[redacted]
[redacted] It was stated in this connection that, though the current constitution does not specifically mention the CP or the SWP, it was understood by the entire membership that the constitutional provisions mentioned above refer to these subversive groups.

b6
b7C
b7D

On August 26, 1964, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished substantially the same information as set forth above. This source further advised, however, that [redacted]

[redacted] Without openly attempting to expel the members of the "socialist" faction, to resort to subtle pressure to remove the "socialist" faction from all positions of influence on committees, etc., with the objective of isolating them and eventually bringing about their voluntary withdrawal from CORE.

This source also stated that [redacted]

b6
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On August 28, 1964, a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
Cleveland, Ohio

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The source was unable to furnish
further information at this time relative to [REDACTED]
decision in this matter.

b6
b7C
b7D

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive
Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: August 27, 1964

Transmit the following in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441164)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23310)

SUBJECT: W. E. B. DU BOIS
CLUBS OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CAPPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY MLK
DATE 2/26/80DEMONSTRATIONS, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.CIRM
CINAL

CARBON COPY

Reference Philadelphia teletype to the Bureau
August 14, 1964, and Baltimore teletype to the Bureau dated
August 21, 1964.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letter-
head memorandum captioned as above.

Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being
forwarded with this letter to San Francisco, two copies to
Newark, and two copies to Philadelphia. Five copies of the
letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is

b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~confiden-~~
~~tial~~ since data reported from the informant could reasonably
result in the identification of a confidential informant of
great value.

- ⑦ - Bureau (Enclosures 10) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(3 - W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America)
(1 - Demonstrations, Democratic National Convention,
Atlantic City, N. J.)
(1 - ~~CIRM; 100-3-116~~)
(1 - CP, USA, Political Activities; 100-3-72)
(1 - CINAL; 100-422089)

2 - San Francisco (Enclosures 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)

2 - Newark (Enclosures 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(Copies continued on Page 1-a)

RCN:dfm 130

(18) ENCLOSURE

69 SEP 9 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-8 T.M. 10/23/83
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 08-27-88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

20
100-441164-3-
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 3 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 100-23310

2 - Philadelphia (Enclosures 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-46405 [redacted])

b6
b7c

5 - Baltimore
(100-23310)(W. E. B. DuBois Clubs)

~~(U)~~ [redacted]
(157-861)(Disruption of Democratic National Convention)
(100-19876)(CINAL)
(100-23140)(CIRM)

b7D

1-a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1250)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 25, 1964
RACIAL MATTERS
NK FILE 157-1250

CP, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
BUFILE ~~100-3-116~~
NK FILE 100-4284TT

RE Newark teletype dated 8/25/64, captioned as above; and Newark airtel and LHM to the Bureau 8/19/64.

Enclosed are 14 copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

7-Bureau (Enc. 14) (RM)

(1-100-3-116) (CIRM)

(1-100-436462) (INVC)

(1-100-364362) [REDACTED]

(1-100-372598) (HULDAH CLARK)

1-New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (Enc. 1) (RM)

3-Newark

(1-100-46365) (INVC)

(1-100-32471) [REDACTED]

(1-100-32525) [REDACTED]

(1-100-33146) [REDACTED]

(1-100-46483) (HULDAH CLARK)

AHC:RS
(16)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED

183 SEP 4 1964

b6
b7C
b7D

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

60 SEP 14 1964 Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-31-4849

NK 157-1250

One copy of this letterhead memo is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, Newark, and 108TH INTC Group, Newark, N. J.

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b7C

The Buagent observing COGGINS and others in Elizabeth, N. J., on 8/25/64, was SA [redacted]

[redacted] was observed in attendance at the LNVC rally, Elizabeth, N.J., but efforts to contact him on 8/26/64, were unsuccessful.

b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 26, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 25, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum at Newark, New Jersey,
dated August 19, 1964 and captioned as above.

On August 25, 1964, Acting Chief of Police [redacted]
Elizabeth, New Jersey, advised he had on that day received a
letter from Clarence Coggins informing him that the site of
the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference (LNVC) rally would be at
First and Bond Streets in Elizabeth that night. [redacted]
noted the change in the site would place the rally in the heart
of the Pioneer Housing Project which was the scene of racial
violence in Elizabeth recently.

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A characterization of the LNVC (including Clarence
Coggins) is attached in the appendix hereto. The
sources used therein have furnished reliable informa-
tion in the past.

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-
tion (FBI) observed [redacted] and
[redacted] walking around on First Street from 7:00 p.m.
to 7:30 p.m. in Elizabeth. There were only a half dozen
people assembled at First and Bond.

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b7C

A characterization of [redacted]
is contained in the characterization of the LNVC in
the appendix attached hereto.

b6
b7C

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] carried a large placard stating, "See and hear Huldah Clerk, American student returned from Moscow". Coggins carried a large sign with the words, "Organize for action, Join the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference".

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Clarence Coggins [redacted] and Huldah Clark spoke to a crowd which numbered about twenty at the beginning and one hundred at the end. About half the crowd were children. There were no incidents or demonstrations.

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Coggins had his four month old son in a baby carriage. The carriage had a small United States flag attached to it. Alluding to the presence of the sleeping baby as he began to speak, Coggins said this was evidence of his faith that the people of Elizabeth were not rowdies but had rioted because they had been "sold out" by their leaders.

Coggins called for amnesty for all those arrested in the rioting in New Jersey. He said the LNVC would hold another amnesty rally in Trenton, New Jersey on August 27, 1964. He urged his audience to join the LNVC and carry on the fight for Negro rights.

[redacted] spoke concerning low rent housing, slum lords, and claimed the LNVC could correct these wrongs.

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b7C

[redacted] urged everyone to register and vote. He stated his daughter [redacted] was treated better in Russia than here. [redacted] talk was similar to her father's. She said she was returning to Russia on August 27, 1964 to continue her studies to become a medical doctor.

On August 26, 1964, a news article in the "Newark Evening News", a daily New Jersey newspaper, stated the LNVC rally in Elizabeth drew only 50 persons. The article, in part, said:

"Clarence Coggins of Jersey City, chairman of Labor-Negro Vanguard Conference, stood on the tailgate of a station wagon parked at 1st and Bond streets and criticized America for its treatment of Negroes.

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b7C

"The speaker shared the tailgate with Huldah Clark of Newark, a young Negro girl who is studying medicine in Russia. [redacted] scorned this country's treatment of 'my people' and praised the racial tolerance he said his daughter is enjoying in Moscow.

"Among Coggins' specific complaints of mistreatment was the appointment recently by Gov. Hughes of 29 judges. 'There was not a black man among them,' he said.

"The audience gathered around the car to hear the speakers castigate white America, politicians, slumlords, the police and even the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

[redacted] of Newark, a member of the Conference, outlined the development of slums and said the reason they continue is because slumlords pay off to politicians.

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b7c

[redacted] said Jessie Gray, leader of the Harlem rent strike, was to have appeared here last night but had to attend the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City.

"'Greeting, peace, happiness, friendship, freedom now', Miss Clark began her speech. 'I am from Moscow, but I am also from Newark.'

"She said she was receiving fair treatment in Russia, where she said there is no racial discrimination. She said that during a trip to Warsaw, Poland, she was reminded of the Gestapo's terrorization of the Poles, which she compared to police treatment of Negroes in America."

Another news story in the August 26, 1964 issue of the "Newark Evening News" with a Trenton, New Jersey date line, stated as follows:

"More than 100 residents, a majority of them Negroes, petitioned Mayor Arthur J. Holland yesterday to deny a permit for a civil rights rally at the city's historic Battle Monument tomorrow.

"Clarence Coggins of Jersey City, head of the Labor Negro Vanguard Committee, called the rally for 9 p.m., August 27, 1964.

"The petition presented to Holland asked that no permit be issued 'so as to afford the (Battle Monument) area residents and citizens of Trenton a safe environment and a freedom from fear for their lives and property.' The petition contends that the proposed rally is not conducive to peaceful assembly.

"Coggins said Jesse Gray, leader of rent strikes in Harlem, and Miss Huldah Clark, a Negro from Newark who recently returned from Russia, would speak on the differences between the American and Russian systems of education."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8/26/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-26458) (C)

RE: CIRM
MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

(OO JACKSON)

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] aka
SM # C

(OO LOS ANGELES)

Re New York airtel to Director dated 8/21/64, captioned,
"MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RACIAL MATTERS."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of
a letterhead memorandum, with two for Jackson, on [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

The source regarding [REDACTED] going to Mississippi is

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] (deemed
advisable)

The pretext was a telephone call by SA [REDACTED]
to subject's mother, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] posing as a free lance writer doing an article
on certain aspects of the racial problem.

b6
b7C

The sources who furnished subversive information on
subject are as follows: ~~X~~

5 - Bureau (157-1676) (Enc. 8) (AM) (REGISTERED)

(1 - 100-365693)

(1 - 100-3-116)

2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)

1 - Los Angeles

RAP:RE (8)

66 SEP 16 1964

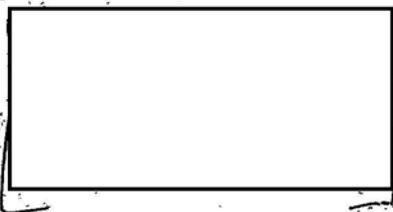
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183 SEP 10 1964

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3-12-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (27)
DATE OF REVIEW 8-26-84

157-1676-1135
ORIGINAL FILED IN

LA 100-26458



~~(S)~~ (U)

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Attached letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~
because data furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] could reasonably
result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing
value and compromise effectiveness thereof. ~~(S)~~ (U)

- 2* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
August 26, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

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The following information was furnished by sources,
all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past:

A source advised that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] is scheduled to
depart from Los Angeles on August 21, 1964, for Mississippi
where he will remain temporarily [REDACTED] under the
sponsorship of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, 11 West
81st Street, New York City, New York.

It was ascertained by means of a suitable pretext
by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on
August 26, 1964, that [REDACTED] is now in Mississippi,
but is scheduled to return to Los Angeles and be in [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on August 31, 1964.

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ACTIVITIES

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[REDACTED] joined the
Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP), in October, 1946,
and was a member of the John Reed Club, LACCP in 1947 and probably
as late as 1949.

[REDACTED] was an American Youth for Democracy delegate for
a hearing at Sacramento, California, in 1947. (U)

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The American Youth for Democracy has been
designated by the Attorney General of the
United States pursuant to Executive Order
10450.

[REDACTED] has been active in a number of Communist Party
front organizations over the years [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] has been active in the Citizens Committee to Preserve
American Freedoms (CCPAF), (see appendix) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3-12-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-26-84
21 XEROX
SEP 10 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

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DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED] is described as follows:

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Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	
Birth	

Height	[REDACTED]
Weight	
Build	
Hair	
Eyes	
Complexion	
Marital status	
Residence	

Employment	
------------	--

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIXCITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

M/2RRM

FBI NEW YORK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 29 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

U1149 PM URGENT 8-29-64 JJM

TO DIRECTOR /100-3-1167/ /157-6-34/

FROM NEW YORK /100-151548/ /157-892/ 5P -----5-----

CIRM, POWDEM

RALLY FOR "FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE BAN",
AUGUST TWENTY-NINE ONE NINE SIXTY-FOUR.

INNORMATION CONCERNING CAPTIONED RALLY WAS FURNISHED BUREAU
BY TELETYPE IN CAPTIONED MATTER, AUGUST TWENTY-FIVE, ONE NINE
SIXTY FOUR.

ON AUGUST TWENTY-NINE ONE NINE SIXTY-FOUR, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ADVISED THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE
PEOPLE PRESENT AT HARLEM STREET RALLY, HELD AT ONE TWENTY-FIFTH
STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK DURING AFTERNOON
OF AUGUST TWENTY-NINE ONE NINE SIXTY

FOUR. OF THOSE IN ATTENDANCE
APPROXIMATELY THIRTY FIVE WERE FROM YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, THE
YOUTH GROUP OF SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY /SWP/.

INFORMANT WAS PRESENT FROM TWO ZERO FIVE PM TO THREE FIFTEEN
MPM AND HEARD SPEECHES BY ROBERT DES VERNEY, SWP MEMBER, AND
LAWRENCE STUART, SWP MEMBER FROM NEWARK WHO SPOKE ON BEHALF OF

SWP CANDIDATES HERE AND IN NEW JERSEY. SPEAKERS URGED THOSE IN

E CRR LINE ZU 7 WD 6 SHD BE APPROXIMATELY

LINO 14 FIRST WD SHD BE JUST PM

END PAGE ONE 7 XEROX

18 SEP 4 1964

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64 SEP 11 1964

PAGE TWO

ATTENDANCE TO FOREGO SUPPORT BOTH DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES IN FAVOR OF AN INDEPENDENT PARTY, SWP.NO VIOLENCE OR HECKLING AT RALLY. SPEECHES WERE NOT OF NATURE TO INCITE LISTENERS.

BSS, NYCPD REPORTED APPROXIMATELY FIFTY TO EIGHTY PERSONS ATTENDED SWP RALLY AT ONE TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE, NYC, TWO THIRTY PM, AUGUST TWENTY NINE, ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR. SPEAKERS WERE, LAURENCE STUART, SWP CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY, ROBERT LARY, SWP MEMBER, CLIFTON DE BERRY, SWP CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, RICHARD GARZA, SWP NEW YORK SENATE CANDIDATE, AND PETER DE MAYO, SWP MEMBER. AT FOUR THIRTY FIVE PM [REDACTED] OF METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREEDOM NOW PARTY STARTED TO SPEAK AND ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING AN EXISTING BAN AGAINST HIS SPEAKING.

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BSS, NYCPD ADVISED [REDACTED] APPEARED IN COURT AT WHICH TIME HIS CASE WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL SEPTEMBER SECOND, ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT /PLM/ RALLY FOR AUGUST TWENTY NINE
ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ABOVE RALLY WAS FURNISHED BUREAU
BY TELETYPE IN CAPTIONED MATTER ON AUGUST NINETEENTH ONE NINE
SIXTY FOUR.

BSS, NYCPD ADVISED THAT DETECTIVE [REDACTED] DURING EVENING
OF AUGUST TWENTY NINE ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR ARRESTED
OTIS CHESTNUT, A MEMBER OF EDITORIAL STAFF OF "CHALLENGE", PLM
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. CHESTNUT WAS ARRESTED ON ONE ONE EIGHT STREET
BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES, NYC FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT
/NYC CODE, SECTION 722/ WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO SPEAK ON A SIDEWALK
IN VIOLATION OF SPEAKING INJUNCTION. THOSE LISTENING TO
CHESTNUT DISBURSED. CHESTNUT LATER APPEARED IN COURT AT WHICH TIME
HIS CASE WAS PUT OVER UNTIL SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN ONE NINE SIXTY
FOUR. HE WAS FREED ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE.

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NYO SOURCES ADVISED THAT ABOVE RALLY BROKE UP SHORTLY AFTER
CHESTNUT WAS ARRESTED.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT DEFENSE COUNCIL RALLY, FULTON AND
NOSTRAND AVENUES, BROOKLYN, NY, AUGUST TWENTY NINE ONE NINE
SIXTY FOUR.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ABOVE RALLY WAS FURNISHED THE
BUREAU BY TELETYPE IN CAPTIONED MATTER DATED AUGUST
TWENTY EIGHT ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR.

SOURCE OF NYO ADVISED THAT BILL EPTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE PLM
IN HARLEM, MADE AN APPEARANCE AT FULTON AND NOSTRAND AVE, BROOKLYN,
SHORTLY AFTER TEN PM, AUGUST TWENTY NINTH ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR.
THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEOPLE PRESENT AND
EPTON TRIED TO SPEAK ON POLICE BRUTALITY AND CALLED ON THOSE PRESENT
TO ORGANIZE IN DEFENSE OF THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS. EPTON PASSED OUT
LEAFLETS CAPTIONED "WANTED FOR MURDER-GILLIGAN THE COP" /LT. THOMAS
R. GILLIGAN WHO SHOT JAMES POWELL, A FIFTEEN YEAR NEGRO BOY IN
NYC ON JULY SIXTEENTH ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR. SOURCE WAS FORCED TO
DEPART RALLY BEFORE IT CONCLUDED.

ANOTHER SOURCE ADVISED THAT BEDFORD STUYVESANT DEFENSE COUNCIL
END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

PASSED OUT LEAFLETS ON POLICE BRUTALITY AT NOSTRAND AND FULTON AVENUE IN BROOKLYN AROUND TEN PM. THE POLICE WERE PRESENT IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS AND KEPT THE PEOPLE MOVING. SOURCE WAS FORCED TO MOVE ON. NO VIOLENCE AT TIME SOURCE DEPARTED AREA.

BSS, NYCPD ADVISED THAT BILL EPTON SPOKE TO APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PERSONS AT FULTON AND NOSTRAND AVENUES, BROOKLYN FROM TEN FIFTEEN PM TO ELEVEN PM AT WHICH TIME RALLY WAS DISPERSED. NO VIOLENCE-NO ARRESTS.

END

HFL

FBI WASH DC

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9-1-64

Jesse Gray is the former Communist Party member who made inflammatory statements during the recent racial riots in New York. The shooting of Powell by Lieutenant Gilligan was the event which triggered the recent Harlem riots. We are disseminating this information to the Department and will include it in our daily summary to the White House on racial matters.

AJD *mlf*

F B I

Date: 9/2/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM summarizing "Report by District Attorney of New York County" on his investigation of the fatal shooting of JAMES POWELL, 15 year old Negro boy, by Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN, NYCPD, on 7/16/64.

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A copy of this report, which was furnished to the press on 9/1/64, was made available to SA [redacted] on 9/2/64, by [redacted] of the District Attorney's staff. A copy of the report is furnished the Bureau as an enclosure

3 BUREAU (Encl. 8)(RM)
1 - NEW YORK

100 - 442,529 - 37

REC-17

JVW:mfd (#42)
(5)

EX 101

11 SEP 3 1964

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100-442529-37
ACTION YES/len: [redacted]
RE [redacted] 9/2/64
DATE FILED [redacted]
BY SP-1 CS
1 CC [redacted] + memo 808 RB

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

9 SEP 11 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

September 2, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-442529

Re: Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The District Attorney of New York County, on September 1, 1964, announced that a Grand Jury had concluded that on the evidence and rules of law, Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, New York City Police Department, was not guilty of a crime in the fatal shooting of James Powell, fifteen year old Negro boy, on July 16, 1964.

The District Attorney released a report on the investigation conducted, in which it is pointed out that testimony before that jury is secret, but because of public interest the details learned on investigation have been disclosed.

The report summarizes the statements of witnesses of the shooting, and it is noted that the Grand Jury heard 45 witnesses, and all witnesses, including those referred to his office by various organizations, were interviewed by his staff. The report points out that many of the witnesses disagreed on details of the shooting, but there was substantial agreement on the facts of the incident preceding the encounter of Powell and Gilligan.

Under the heading of applicable law, this report notes that a killing is criminal unless "justifiable" or otherwise excused. Deadly force is justified if the person using it has reason to believe such force is necessary to prevent grave injury to himself. The presumption of innocence is available before the Grand Jury, which may find an indictment only when the evidence before it is such that if it is unexplained or uncontradicted, a guilty verdict by a trial jury would be warranted. The Grand Jury should resolve the issue of credibility.

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recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
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agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

100-442529-37
[ENCLOSURE]

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (89)

Bufile 100-442529
NY file 100-153735

100-442529-35

REPORT BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
OF NEW YORK COUNTY

At approximately 9:30 on the morning of July 16, 1964, James Powell, a fifteen year old boy, was shot to death by Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, a New York City police officer. The office of the District Attorney of New York County immediately commenced an investigation. An exhaustive search for all possible witnesses was conducted.

On July 21st the Second July Grand Jury began hearing evidence presented by Assistant District Attorney Alexander Herman, Chief of the Homicide Bureau, and Assistant District Attorney Martin J. Heneghan. The jury held fifteen sessions and heard forty-five witnesses. Under the law, the testimony of these witnesses before the grand jury is secret. However, all known witnesses, including those referred to the office by various organizations, were interviewed by members of the District Attorney's staff.

The grand jury now has concluded that, on the basis of the evidence and the applicable rules of law, Lieutenant Gilligan is not criminally liable for the killing of young Powell. In view of that determination and in light of the great public interest evinced in the case, the District Attorney's office has prepared this report, summarizing in detail what has been learned in the course of the investigation. Appended hereto is a statement of the controlling legal principles.

The Scene and the Incident Preceding the Shooting

Although there was disagreement among many of the witnesses with respect to the details of the shooting itself, there was substantial agreement concerning the essential facts of the incident which preceded the encounter of James Powell and Lieutenant Gilligan.

At about 9:15 on the morning of July 16, 1964, the superintendent of 215 East 76th Street and three other buildings on the block, had commenced his morning task of watering the flowers and plants in front of No. 211 and the two trees in front of No. 215. Across the street on the south side of the block, and somewhat east of No. 215, is the Robert Wagner Junior High School. As was common, a number of the summer session students--estimates ranged up to one hundred--were standing about on both sides of the street, leaning against cars, or sitting on stoops. Whether intentionally or not, the superintendent wet a few of the children who were in the immediate vicinity. Some of the youngsters then began throwing garbage can covers and bottles. One boy came at the superintendent with a lid in one hand and a bottle in the other. Dropping the hose, and running into No. 215, the superintendent was hit in the shoulder by the bottle, while the cover broke one of the panes of the outer door of the building.

No. 215 is an apartment building. Two steps, a total of ten and one-half inches in height, lead to the stoop landing, which is four feet three and one-half inches deep and four feet nine inches wide; another step leads to the outer door. On each side of the landing is a wall two feet four and one-half inches high topped by a railing two feet high. From the building line to the curb is a distance of fifteen feet two inches. On the west side of the stoop at No. 215 is a television service store and on the east side a cleaning store. Parked in front of the building that morning was the service truck of the TV store, and behind the truck a passenger car.

Medical and ballistics evidence

An autopsy was performed by a Deputy Chief Medical Examiner. Examination of the body showed that Powell was 5 feet 6 1/2 inches tall and weighed 122 pounds. He had been struck by two bullets. One bullet entered the lower part of the right forearm, just above the back of the wrist and came out the other side. This bullet then pierced the deceased's chest above the right nipple, and came to rest in the left lung. Death as a result of this wound alone would have followed anytime within minutes to a half hour. The other bullet entered just above the navel to the left of center, and emerged at the opposite point in the back, having pierced the abdomen and a major vein. This wound could likewise have been fatal. There was no evidence on the body of smoke, flame or powder marks, thus indicating that both bullets must have travelled more than a foot and a half before striking Powell.

A ballistics expert examined Powell's clothing in the hospital. There were no powder burns or scorch marks on the clothing, and, therefore, in his opinion, the gun must have been farther than two feet from Powell's body when fired. A survey was made of the hallway of No. 215. Lodged in the jamb of the inner door, forty inches above the floor, was a deformed .38 caliber bullet. This bullet had first pierced a glass panel of the outer door, thirty-five inches above the floor. Thus, the bullet had been travelling at an upward angle. The position of the bullet and the depth of its penetration in the jamb, as well as the size and shape of the hole in the outer pane, nullified any possibility that it had first passed through Powell's body before reaching the hallway. The absence of any impact marks on the newly cemented sidewalk negated any possibility that Powell had been shot in the abdomen while lying on the ground.

Two of the bullets were too deformed for comparison. But ballistics tests of the bullet lodged in the chest proved that it had been fired from Gilligan's gun which, when examined, contained six cartridges, three discharged and three live.

The following day Gilligan was examined by a doctor, after having received first aid the day before at Roosevelt Hospital, where a splint had been applied to his right hand and forearm. The doctor diagnosed the injury as abrasion of the right upper forearm, superficial loss of skin on the right upper forearm, contusion and sprain of right hand and wrist, and recurrence of a previous sacroiliac injury resulting in a severe twisting of the back. The tissues of the right arm gave evidence of a sharp blow on the lateral margin of the right hand and forearm.

Students

Fifteen teenagers, eight girls and seven boys, were questioned. Almost all had been friends of Powell, or had known him by name or sight; all, except one, were summer session students at the school.

Two boys, friends of the deceased, described his actions shortly preceding his encounter with Lieutenant Gilligan. That morning they had travelled with Powell from their homes in a housing project in the Bronx to the school. Powell showed them two knives, one with a red handle, the other black-handled, and let each of them keep one for him. After the superintendent had fled into the building, Powell crossed to the school side of the street and, according to the boy who had it, demanded the red-handled knife, stating, "I am going to cut that ***." The boy said he pretended not to have the knife. After some argument, Powell approached the other boy who said Powell asked for the black-handled knife, adding that he would be right back. The boy gave him the knife

and, shortly thereafter, Powell was seen crossing the street, opening and closing the blade. A girl, who was following behind him, stated Powell told her that he was going to talk to the man. Pleading with him not to go, because there was liable to be trouble, she said she grabbed at him in an unsuccessful attempt to restrain him.

The recitals of what occurred at this point differ. The girl, who was following Powell and who had now stationed herself near the stoop, stated that he walked up the steps of No. 215, opened the door all the way, at which time Gilligan, coming from the direction of the TV store, stopped in front of the building, and, still on the sidewalk, shouted to Powell, causing him to turn around. Three students agreed with this account. But three other students claimed that Gilligan was already on the stoop facing the street, when Powell approached the building. Another three youngsters reported that both were on the sidewalk, facing each other in an east-west direction, when the shooting started. And, finally, two girls were positive that Gilligan followed Powell out of the building before he shot him.

In any event, several students recalled that the girl by the stoop yelled to Powell that the man had a gun. According to her, Powell, having turned around, then raised both hands whereupon Gilligan walked up the stoop and, approximately a foot and a half away from Powell, pushed his right hand. A boy, standing on the school side of the street said he also saw Gilligan grab at Powell's right hand, while others claimed that he turned the boy around so as to face him. A number of the students recounted that Powell was either waving or raising his arms, and one said he was flinging them as if to strike at the officer. None saw a knife in Powell's hand at this point, although one boy said he might have had a beer can in his hand, and one girl claimed that in fact he was holding a beer can.

in his right hand. Two students later saw a knife lying in the street near the curb.

Regardless of the nature of the encounter or the position of Powell and Gilligan, it was undisputed that a shot was soon fired. According to the girl by the stoop, the officer held his gun at waist level and fired one shot, causing Powell to fall to the sidewalk. Seven students only heard the first shot, their attention having been diverted, or their view having been blocked by other people or the parked vehicles; seven others simply stated that the officer fired a shot. One of the latter group expressly noted that the officer pointed the gun at Powell's right hand and then fired.

Almost all the students agreed that Powell fell after the first shot. According to the most frequent account, after Powell fell to the sidewalk on his hands and knees, the officer, still on the steps, pointed the gun down and fired two more shots at Powell's back. Two youngsters said Powell had first dropped to his knees clutching his abdomen. One girl was certain that Powell was lying on his back when Gilligan fired the final two shots down at him. Altogether, ten students reported that Gilligan fired two shots at Powell when he was down on the ground after having fallen from the first shot. But one of these witnesses was shown photographs of the hallway, proving a bullet had pierced a window of the outer door and had lodged in the jamb of the inner door. After looking at the photograph he said he was not sure of what he had seen. Upon further reflection he admitted that, in fact, he had not seen the shooting at all.

Of those who claimed to have seen the shooting, some acknowledged that their view was obstructed by the truck parked in front of No. 215, or by other children; some heard but did not see the last two shots;

others admitted running for cover when the shooting started. All agreed that after the first shot there was a pause, then two shots in succession, and, finally, Powell lay flat on his stomach, body parallel with the curb, head towards Third Avenue, while Gilligan stood over him holding the gun pointed at the body. Many of the students claimed that Gilligan then either nudged or pushed or kicked Powell over onto his back. But when Powell's two friends, who had been holding the knives for him, ran over from the opposite side of the street, after having heard the three shots, Powell was still face down and Gilligan stood over him rubbing his fingers. The boy who had given Powell the knife asked Gilligan why he had shot him. Gilligan replied, "This is why," taking from his pocket a badge which he pinned to his shirt. Asked why he didn't call an ambulance, Gilligan said that Powell was his prisoner and directed the boy to call the ambulance. The boy, who had refused to give Powell the red-handled knife, heard Gilligan say that Powell had tried to kill him and that he had a knife under him.

Adults

Various aspects of the events, prior to, during and subsequent to the shooting, were observed by eight passersby, two store owners, two neighborhood workmen, five teachers, and a priest. According to one of the owners of the TV store, Gilligan came in with a radio to be fixed and asked what was going on in the street. Told that the young people were just acting up, Gilligan remarked that he did not want to get involved in anything, that he wanted to have his radio fixed and leave. The shopkeeper saw the youths start throwing garbage can covers and soda bottles. There was a crash and he saw the superintendent run into the building. Gilligan then ran out the door.

Seven other people, a couple walking by the building, a practical nurse standing on the other side of the street, a truck driver walking to work, a bus driver on his way from work, the cleaning store owner, and a teacher looking out a third story school window, stated that Powell had run, leaped or swaggered onto the stoop, heading towards the entrance to number 215. Some saw Powell enter the building. Gilligan appeared from the direction of the TV store and, according to most versions, was standing on the sidewalk somewhere near the stoop when Powell started back down the stoop towards the street. Gilligan, according to the man in the television store, shouted, "Stop". Extending his left hand, he said, "I'm a lieutenant, drop it"; in his right hand he held a gun. Standing in the entranceway of the store, the owner looked to the doorway of the building and saw the head and shoulders of someone coming out in a crouched position, clenched hand raised to shoulder level. A bus driver standing near No. 209 said that Powell had a knife in his right hand and was moving off the stoop towards the officer, who was on the sidewalk facing the building. He related that Gilligan, holding a badge in his open palm, had shouted, "Stop, 'I'm a cop". An air conditioning mechanic, whose truck was halted by traffic about three buildings west of No. 215, heard someone shout, "Stop and drop it". From his elevated cab, he then saw Powell standing with one foot on the sidewalk and one foot on the bottom step of the stoop. Facing Powell, about two or three feet away was Gilligan. A knife in his right hand, the boy paused, raised it to about head level away from his body, and started to come down with it, striking at Gilligan. There was a shot. Powell started to slump but came up again. He raised the knife and again swung at Gilligan. There was another shot. Traffic started to move, and the witness drove away towards Second Avenue. A workman on a scaffold four buildings east of No. 215 looked in the direction

of the building after the first shot. According to his version, Powell was moving rapidly and coming down from the stoop but still on the landing while Gilligan was on the sidewalk in front of the TV store. In his right hand Gilligan held some object and his left hand was partially outstretched. Powell, with his hands raised and fists clenched, also held an object in his hand. As he then climbed up the rope of the scaffold to safety, he heard two more shots.

Other witnesses differed concerning the positions of Gilligan and Powell. A truck driver, who was standing in front of the cleaning store insisted that Gilligan had followed Powell into the building and that they were both still in the hallway when the three shots were fired. Two witnesses maintained that one or all three shots were fired from the street into the hallway, while one passerby said Gilligan was in front of the TV store window when he fired toward the door. A teacher who was standing by a fourth story window when the first shot was fired thought that Gilligan was facing the street and Powell the building when the next two shots were fired.

All the witnesses who heard three shots, except one, agreed that the first shot was followed by a pause and then two shots in succession. All, who had seen Powell fall to the sidewalk, recalled that he did not reach the ground until all three shots had been fired. Powell lay on the sidewalk face down, while Gilligan stood over him, pointing his gun at him. The TV man heard the officer tell Powell not to move. Two teachers, looking from the third and fourth floor windows, respectively, claimed that Gilligan then pushed Powell over onto his back. A man standing by the cleaning store maintained, however, that an ambulance attendant turned over the body, and a man who had been working in a nearby building said that a clergyman and a police officer turned Powell

over onto his back. But the priest who arrived on the scene stated that Powell was already on his back when he arrived. Two men heard Gilligan say that there was a knife under the boy. They also noticed a badge hanging from Gilligan's pants pocket.

Two other witnesses saw a knife in the street after the shooting. A young school teacher who lives in the neighborhood noticed a knife blade lying next to Powell's thigh, between his body and the stoop. While standing there she saw someone kick the knife toward the curb. A teacher who ran out of the school after the shooting saw a knife lying in the gutter about ten feet from Powell. The blade was open. He picked it up, closed it, and gave it to a police officer. Powell's young friend later identified this knife as the black-handled knife he had received from Powell and returned to him just before the shooting.

Police officers

Several uniformed police officers arrived at the scene approximately 9:30. Two saw Powell lying face down with his left arm partly under his head. One of them turned Powell over in an attempt to administer first aid. The other officer was handed the black-handled knife by a teacher. Now in the District Attorney's custody, this knife, open, measures eight and seven-eighths inches. Its single blade is three and one-half inches long.

Statement of Lieutenant Gilligan

Lieutenant Gilligan is thirty-seven years old, has been a policeman for seventeen years. He is six feet, two inches tall, and weighs about two hundred pounds. Questioned extensively, Lieutenant Gilligan gave the following version of the events. July 16th was his day off. His radio having gone dead that morning, he decided to take it to the Jadco TV Service Company, located at 215 East 76th Street in the precinct where

he formerly worked. Arriving at about 9:30 or 9:25 a.m., he noticed two groups of youngsters standing around a man who was hosing the sidewalk. Upon entering the store, he was told that there had been some trouble earlier and that the police had been called.

Suddenly, Gilligan heard the sound of breaking glass and saw people running in the street. Dropping the hose, the superintendent ran into the building. A boy, following behind, threw a bottle and garbage can cover at the man and ran away. Gilligan then stepped outside and spotted Powell running around the front of the parked service truck towards the building, yelling, "Hit him, hit him, hit him." In his right hand, held close to his chest, was an open knife, blade pointed down. Powell ran towards the hallway. Gilligan, removing his badge from his left trouser pocket and his revolver from his right pocket, moved to a point in front of the stoop, facing the building entrance. By this time Powell was just inside the hallway at the outer door. Holding the shield in his outstretched hand in front of him, Gilligan said, "I'm a police lieutenant. Come out and drop it." Looking over his shoulder, Powell glanced from the badge to the gun. Gilligan repeated the warning. Powell turned, raised the knife in front of his chest and lunged at the officer. Pointing the gun to his left, Gilligan fired a warning shot into the building and again told him to stop. Powell, now close to the edge of the stoop landing, struck at the officer with the knife. Gilligan blocked it with his right hand, which still held the gun, and attempted to push Powell back, but the knife scraped along his arm causing it to bleed and later to swell. Powell was bent back but again struck with the knife. This time Gilligan, who claims to be an expert shot, pointed his gun slightly upwards and fired at the raised hand, seeking to dislodge the knife. But Powell, still above the officer on the stoop, again lunged forward, knife hand

pumping. Gilligan stepped back and fired into the boy's midsection. Powell staggered and collapsed onto the sidewalk, face down. The knife lay nearby. Gilligan backed around onto the stoop, holding the gun down by his side.

APPLICABLE LAW

1. The killing of one human being by another is a criminal homicide, unless the act is "justifiable" or otherwise excused by law.

2. Deadly force is justifiable if used in self-defense, whether by a private citizen or a police officer. The theory of self-defense may be termed, "reasonably apparent necessity": deadly force is justified if the slayer has a reasonable basis, in all the circumstances, for believing at the moment of the slaying that such force is necessary to prevent imminent, grave personal injury to himself.

If James Powell did not attack Lt. Gilligan, or attacked him but without a dangerous weapon, and Gilligan had no reason for believing that he was in imminent danger, the shooting was not justified as self-defense. If Powell attacked Gilligan with a knife, but there was a reasonable alternative to shooting, Gilligan was obliged to make every effort, consistent with his own safety, to avoid the danger before using fatal force. He could shoot without retreating, however, if it was reasonable to believe at the moment of the attack that retreat was impossible or would have increased the danger. This is so even if, upon subsequent reflection, it appears that such belief was mistaken, and there was an opportunity to retreat without increasing the danger.

3. Deadly force is justifiable not only under the law of self-defense, but also under certain principles governing the use of force by a police officer in the performance of his duties.

At all times, a New York City policeman is required to carry his service revolver, and bound to protect life and property, prevent crime, and arrest offenders. If, while "off duty", Gilligan observed a public disturbance, he was obliged to intercede, and could arrest any person on reasonable grounds for believing that he was committing a crime or offense in the officer's presence. Homicide is justifiable when committed by a police officer in attempting lawfully to apprehend a person for a crime actually committed, when the circumstances are such that one would have reasonable cause for believing that the crime was a felony, and that deadly force is necessary to apprehend the suspect. Assault with a knife, and assaulting a police officer with intent to resist lawful arrest, are felonies.

Therefore, if Gilligan was acting as a police officer, and lawfully attempting to apprehend Powell for some crime or offense committed in his presence, such as possession of a knife with intent to use it unlawfully upon another, or disorderly conduct, and Powell resisted arrest by assaulting Gilligan in any manner, this assault was a felony; if Powell assaulted Gilligan with a dangerous weapon, a separate felony was committed. The officer was then entitled to use deadly force to apprehend Powell, but only if he had a reasonable basis for believing that such force was necessary.

4. The presumption of innocence applies in the grand jury room. The grand jury ought to find an indictment only when all the evidence before them, taken together, is such as in their judgment would, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction by a trial jury by a verdict of guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The grand jury should consider all the evidence, and where there appear irreconcilable discrepancies, the grand jury should resolve issues of credibility.

Thus, no indictment could be found against Lt. Gilligan unless at least twelve of the grand jurors concluded that a petit jury would be persuaded by the evidence that, beyond a reasonable doubt, the killing was unjustified.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-106)

DATE: 8/31/64

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-34438)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
MASS ORGANIZATIONS
IS - C

ReCGlet to Bureau dated February 28, 1964.

I. A. DATA CONCERNING PROGRAM

During February, 1964, a meeting of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois was held in Chicago. At this meeting, [redacted] of the Negro Commission stated that they would engage in a discussion on certain estimates and a projected outlook toward the civil rights movement in Chicago. [redacted] stated that the upsurge in Negro rights has not lessened but has developed to a higher stage, particularly in the North with demonstrations taking place in many major northern cities. The most important feature in the civil rights movement is the intervention of the Democratic Party machine in the civil rights movement. This is a historical development in the sense that on many occasions the political influence of the Democratic Party on the Negro community has been used to reduce the militancy of the Negro people in Chicago. As an example, [redacted] stated, the parent organization established by the political machine under the leadership of the Negro aldermen has come out against the school boycott.

[redacted] related that the Communist Party (CP) must give its full support and interest to the boycott. He stated that the CP particularly must help develop activities and struggles on these questions as well as on the questions of jobs, unemployment, and the relief crisis.

[redacted] stated that the CP must find ways to strengthen the ties of the labor movement to the Negro peoples movement and stimulate activity in the white community in support of the civil rights movement.

②-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago
PHK:MDW
(3)

58 SEP 15 1964

(CG 6344-S, 2/14/64)

REC 61 / 100-3-106

11 SEP 2 1964

INT. SEC.

NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-106-845

As of February, 1964, the National Association of Social Workers, Chicago Area Chapter, was a point of concentration and infiltration of the CP of Illinois and was specifically the mass organization of the Social Workers Club, Professional Section, CP of Illinois.

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[redacted] 2/20/64)

During March, 1964, a meeting of the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago. At this meeting, [redacted] opened with an evaluation of the school boycott and indicated that the CP leadership agreed that the boycott was positive and that it had more significance than the first one since it was conducted in active opposition against the political machine. [redacted] stated that it was still necessary to maintain the struggle for unity within the Chicago Council of Coordinating Organizations (CCCO).

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[redacted] further stated that the approach must be to organize grassroots movements with emphasis on the parents' councils and secondly to actively engage in the political arena through the registration drive.

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[redacted] 3/6/64)

During March, 1964, a meeting of the Hansborough Club of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago. At this meeting, [redacted] a member of the Club, reported to the members the results of a top level CP meeting which had been held recently. According to [redacted] the purpose of that meeting was to work out a program for the various CP Clubs. He stated that the CP wants every member to work with one of the civil rights groups such as the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the CCCO. [redacted] stated that the CP wants each member to find his way into these organizations and work with them. He stated there would be no attempts to take over the organizations but the CP wants the members to implement the CP program into the organization with which they are working.

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[redacted] 3/3/64)

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Members During May, 1964, a meeting of the South Side Club of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago. [redacted] a member of this group spoke concerning the importance of having CP members work within mass organizations where they will be

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in a position to influence people in their thinking. [] stated that they should analyze why they are failing to interest more people in the CP and after that take steps to build the membership of the CP.

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Another member of the Club stated it was important that they work within mass organizations in order to be in a position where they can have contact with more people. He stated that CP people must be aggressive in their relationships with other people if they expect to have any influence upon them.

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[] 5/14/64)

During May, 1964, [] met with [] both members of the State Board of the CP of Illinois, and they discussed the necessity of working on a mass civil rights rally scheduled to be held at Soldiers Field, Chicago, on June 21, 1964. [] stated that he thought [] should get in contact with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, and find out how the CP should react with respect to the civil rights rally. [] thought "The Worker" should be timed to come out with as big a story as possible and the biggest headline so it will appear they are the rallying point for this affair. [] stated he has arranged it so that his paper, the "Morning Freiheit," will have a special section on the civil rights rally. In addition, [] stated he thought [] should contact a number of labor leaders and get their reactions to the civil rights rally and in addition should contact various CP comrades to stimulate interest among white people and obtain pledges for financial support for the rally. [] stated he was contacting Jewish leaders to get statements and possibly some finances.

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[] 5/28/64)

During June, 1964, an Illinois CP functionary was in contact with [] a CP member from St. Louis, Missouri, and [] a CP member from New York City, for the purpose of discussing the formation of a CP collective to work within the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). It was learned that [] and [] were in Chicago as part of a task force to bolster CORE activities in the Chicago area and establish divisions of that organization.

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[] 6/19/64)

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CG 100-34438

During June, 1964, a meeting of a CP Club was held in Chicago and one of the members of the Club related that one of the CP's weaknesses has been the isolation of the communist participation in mass organizations which are involved in the struggles today. He stated mass action activity is the key to implementing the Party's line and in winning over the masses. He stated that each CP member must join these organizations that are taking part in the civil rights struggle.

[redacted] 6/30/64)

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B. STEPS TAKEN TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM

During March, 1964, a meeting of the Subcommittee of the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois active in the affairs of the NALC was held in Chicago. At this meeting, [redacted] stated that the purpose of the group was to act as an arm of the Negro Commission that had recently been reorganized. He stated that the group would be composed of CP and non-CP people and would discuss the general political problem of how to win the working class in the Negro liberation movement. At this meeting there were four individuals present and a proposal was made that six additional people be added to this subcommittee. This group would then compose the collective that would attempt to carry out the program in the NALC.

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[redacted] 3/3/64)

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The concept of combined CP and non-CP members on various bodies organized by the CP is based on the fact that the current status of CP membership is small. There are in the mass movements ex-CP members who have left the Party for one reason or another. It is the hope of the CP to win back these people who have dropped out. Therefore, there is an approach on the part of the CP to include in certain mass organization committees CP members and at the moment non-CP personnel.

Regarding subcommittees of the Negro Commission which will act as arms of the Commission, these subcommittees on occasions have activities around various mass organizations such as CCCO, NALC, NAACP, as well as others. Here, the CP will actually attempt to set up committees that will even include non-Marxists, that is, the subcommittees will include people who are friendly toward the CP but have not accepted the ideology or accepted the CP program. To date, this has not materialized to any great extent.

[redacted] 4/3/64)

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C. SUCCESS OF PROGRAM

CP success in infiltrating and influencing the Chicago Branch of the NAACP is weak and ineffective. On occasions several leading CP officials have talked to members of the CP Club on NAACP affairs concerning the possibility of pushing various issues in the NAACP. These issues such as school integration, open occupancy, and efforts to end "Jim Crow" are those which the NAACP has been advocating over the years.

[redacted] 3/3/64)

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The CP's objective of infiltrating such right-led organizations as CORE, NAACP, NALC and the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) with the view of moving these groups to positions more compatible with CP goals remains unchanged. The CP has had no appreciative success in influencing the policy or in directing such groups.

Mass organizations do not seem to concern themselves too much about CP members working in the ranks even though the leaders resent being identified with or having their organizations linked to communism or CP personnel.

[redacted] 6/29/64)

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The CP of Illinois, including its Chairman, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, follows the announced national policy of the CP, USA in condemning racial violence but maintains its position of encouraging Negroes to speak for the legitimate demands of Negroes including housing, desegregation, voting rights, etc.

The CP of Illinois currently has two CP members who are working in CORE as national task force leaders of CORE. These people are [redacted] and [redacted]. However, their instructions are to operate within the framework of the aims and objectives of CORE. The CORE task force consists of 16 organizers and the CP has been unable to reach any of the other 14 organizers.

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[redacted] 8/6/64)

b7D

CG 100-34438

II. ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNING WHICH DATA PREVIOUSLY
SUBMITTED

None.

III. ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNING WHICH DATA BEING SUBMITTED
BY INSTANT LETTER

None.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8-31-64 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

F B I

Date: 8/30/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)INTE SECURITY DIVISION

To: Director, FBI

Secret Service
G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
SEP 2 1964From: SAC, Philadelphia (157-)

Date Forw. _____

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How Forw. _____

Subject: RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

By _____

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS /cc Room 828 RB

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead-memorandum.

Remytels and airtels, 8/29 and 30/64.

Dissemination of enclosed letterhead memo being made locally to ONI, OSI, INTC, and Secret Service. All prior letterhead memos being given similar dissemination.

The following informant was utilized in the letterhead memo:

PH T-1

b7D

The letterhead memo is classified confidential because information contained therein might readily lead to disclosure of confidential informant an informant of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

① - Bureau (Enclosures 8)

1 - (Field Office) (157-)

NSH:ELS
(2)100-442529
10 SEP 1 1964b6
b7CSUB CONTROL
T. J. [Signature]

56 SEP 17 1964

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

1 Xerox AT & LHM 80803.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-57-820



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 30, 1964

RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

Communist Party, Eastern
Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD)

PH T-1 advised on August 29 and 30, 1964, that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CPEPD, convinced [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CPEPD, that it was necessary that the CPEPD
issue a statement denying any connection of the Communist Party
(CP) with the Philadelphia riots. On August 30, 1964, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] prepared a statement and a news item, both of which
are to appear in "The Worker" Tuesday, September 2, 1964.

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"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper
published twice per week.

The statement is to read as follows:

"At 9:30 p.m. on Friday, August 28th, several police
moved in on a family argument between husband and
wife. The police ordered the woman out of her car.
Shortly after, she was being man-handled. This was
the spark that ignited the explosion of long
smoldering resentment and frustration in North
Philadelphia. This area has been labeled "The
Jungle" by law enforcement bureaus, the city
fathers, the gentlemen of the press, community
leaders and ministers, most of whom had long ago
either left the community or looked the other way."

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This report is loaned to you /
by the FBI and neither it or
its contents are to be
distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ENCLOSURE

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100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

"Indescribable poverty and degradation are the daily lot of its inhabitants. Rodents have free reign in households where rat-bitten babies are a daily experience. Surplus food is the fare of many. The landlord and the merchant reap super profits from those condemned to misery and despair by color bars. There is endless milling around on street corners and taprooms by countless unemployed. The measly attempts to initiate "programs" of self-help are but pin-pricks at a problem that can no longer await long-range solutions. These people are fed up with promises. The mayor's proclamation to "go home" on Saturday; the threat to use the police force most vigorously; the massing of 1,500 armed police into the area, are no solution to the heart-rending problems of deprivation. It is clear to all who want to see that the events here were a spontaneous reaction. Calling for an FBI investigation is another way of taking the heat off the conditions that made this combustion possible. The FBI has stood by while racists, murders, and bombers of churches operated under their noses in the South. Will the FBI clear up the slums? This is the real culprit and no FBI is needed to inform Philadelphians. Responsible leadership can no longer accept and justify the piddling, inadequate proposals of Mayor TATE. A crash program that will immediately raise the standard of living is needed now. The CPEPD calls upon the people of North Philadelphia to organize for constructive solutions to the problems of the community. We cannot condone irresponsible looting and destruction as a means of resolving the grievous injustices and capitalistic exploitation. Now is

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RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

"the time that victories can be won. This can be achieved by calling for unity of the whole community to conduct a vigorous campaign around a crash program. The CP demands that Mayor TATE immediately call on the city council to:

- "1. Pass a new housing law with teeth that will raise the decent-housing requirements.
- "2. Pass a minimum rent law.
- "3. Request a Government financed public housing program with Federal aid for the families of these communities to relieve the over crowding.
- "4. Apply for a Federally financed jobs program based on beautification of the community and needed public repairs.
- "5. Increased recreation and library facilities.
- "6. Demand state aid to increase relief payments so that minimum requirements for a decent living standard are maintained.
- "7. Request Federal and State aid to institute a free medical aid program for all unemployed and their families.
- "8. Make the police advisory board a permanent body that includes elected community representatives. Wipe out all police brutality.
- "9. A nursery school program for all children of working mothers.

- 3 -

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RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

"The fight to shatter Jim Crow in Philadelphia is the fight to raise the living standards of the whole people. This cannot be won by outraged frustration expressed in looting and vandalism but only by unity in the struggle with friends and allies. Defeat those who will lead us down blind alleys. Responsible Negro leadership, the trade unions, all liberal and people's organizations should immediately take the initiative to convene a community conference that will take up the problems that people here face and move for their immediate solution."

The news article follows:

"The anguish of the hungry, jobless people, jammed into rat-ridden, roach-infested, dilapidated slums broke into an uneasy silence imposed by police billies and guns. Hatred for the 'armed police and its brutal and terroristic enforcement of law and order' had finally reached its peak. As one woman sadly said that violent Friday night, 'Our hunger is so big, our anger is so big.' Friday, August 28th, in Philadelphia, was a night when all emotions of a hungry, angry people ran rampant. Young and old were out to defy, besides, those who have abused, robbed, degraded, and abased the community for years. This was no race riot. All the city officials, community leaders, and even Police Commissioner HOWARD R. LEARY had to admit this was beyond the pale of race protest. Neither was this a civil rights demonstration. Singled out for vengeance were the police. For years the people have suffered the outrage, terror, and indignities of a police force that has viewed the community as a 'jungle.' Long ago, the gentlemen of the press, the city government, the courts,

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RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

"and all respectable society had named this ghetto of despair, of frustration, 'the jungle.' Walking the streets of North Philadelphia on Friday night, it was difficult to hold back tears of sorrow and pain. Here were the vengeance of unbearable poverty, violence, destruction against those who have robbed and sucked the blood out of us; against the business establishments, who have always taken the people for a ride, against the hated police. 'Let us take what we have been denied.' People took. People took to fulfill simple needs. Wealth was in display all around them and they had nothing. One little boy, helped by a young girl, was dragging a table and saying, 'I'm bringing my mama a table, my mama never had a table.' A woman with six or seven small children, running with arms loaded with shoes and clothing, called out to her neighbors, 'We're getting ready for the winter now.' An old couple carrying eggs stated, 'We won't be hungry for a long time.' As several of us sat on steps on 15th Street near Columbia Avenue early in the morning, a woman came out and called to us, 'Come on and have breakfast with me, folks; I've got plenty to eat now and to share. I haven't had any food like this in a long time; it's good to get regular food instead of surplus.' We watched a group of young people take aim at police. One young man at 15th Street and Oxford said, 'The police are not here to protect us, but to beat us up as they have done all along.'

"The disgrace of the nation was reflected in the eyes of the young and old who traveled in groups to protect themselves against the clubs of police vengeance. Tonight was their night and they held the police at arm's length. They were united in

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RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

"their anger and no planning of leaders, ministers, and politicians could stop them now. And so the night passed and only with the rising sun did the sound of breaking glass and running feet stop, but the crowds continued to mill around. Groups walked the streets of the community, holding quiet, angry discussions all day; undertones of what was to come next. The city held its breath."

General Situation

As of 12:00 noon, August 30, 1964, the Philadelphia Police reported that the riot area is relatively quiet, although isolated looting continued through the morning and arrests were being made. Wide spread slashing of auto tires was reported.

As of 10:00 a.m., August 30, 1964, the police reported the following statistics:

Total arrests	299
Police injured	64
Firemen injured	2
Civilians injured	179

Radio broadcasts of interviews with store owners, wives of policemen, and other citizens indicate wide spread criticism of policy of not permitting police to use guns nor to adequately protect themselves and property of citizens. Many critical telephone calls of this nature were also received at the Philadelphia Office of the FBI.

Mayor JAMES H.J. TATE met with his cabinet at noon, August 30, 1964, to re-assess the situation. Top police officials

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RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

toured the riot area at 1:00 p.m. The police ordered all threaters in the riot area closed.

Following the cabinet meeting the mayor held a press conference. He reviewed the situation, stating he felt the police had the riotous conditions under control and that they would not spread to new areas. He pointed out that the police had successfully controlled the possibility of the spread to new areas during the preceding nights. He commented that the reason for the wide spread damage and rioting on the night of August 28 - 29, 1964, was that although the police were able to move extra forces into the area, they did not have enough men available to contain the condition that developed. On the night of August 29 - 30, 1964, more police were available and the situation was contained. He pointed out that most of the apparent calls for police to prevent looting or "assist officer" calls and were actually without foundation. He stated that he expects to keep his curfew order in effect for as long as a week or even 10 days. He also plans to keep up to 1,200 or 1,500 policemen on duty.

The mayor pointed out that a city ordinance exists which will make the city responsible for the indemnification of losses to business and property owners. The city solicitor will explore the possibility of Federal and/or State assistance in this regard, but failing Federal or State help the city will have to provide the funds. The mayor, in response to a press inquiry, estimated the total bill to the city as "several million dollars," encompassing both the property losses and police over-time pay. City council will be asked to meet and authorize the necessary funds. (Independent press estimates of the property damage are now given as two million dollars).

The mayor's office advised that businessmen on the fringe of the riot area, particularly those on Marshall Street which appears between 6th and 7th Streets, have demanded

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RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

police protection, claiming that local Negroes have threatened that "they are next." Some have advised the mayor's office that they have hired watchmen, including armed guards. They have asked the city to block off and barricade the street. the mayor has ordered police protection for these businessmen.

The police advised that as of 4:00 p.m., August 30, 1964, 386 persons have been arrested on various charges in connection with the rioting. 76 police have been injured as have 185 civilians. Only two policemen and seven civilians remain hospitalized, the rest were treated and discharged.

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[redacted] visited the riot area on August 30, 1964, and subsequently called at the police command post, stating to police officials that he intended to telephone or write Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY to tell him what a good job the Philadelphia Police had done in handling the riot situation.

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

The Philadelphia Police advised on August 30, 1964, that they had reports that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL had been seen in the riot-torn area of Philadelphia about 2:00 p.m., August 30, 1964. Police Commissioner HOWARD R. LEARY ordered ROCKWELL's arrest, but he was not located.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 8 -

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 30, 1964

Title: RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

Reference: Philadelphia letterhead
memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FBI

Date: 8/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-Subject: RACIAL DISTURBANCE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
8/28 - 29/64☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Remytels dated 8/29/64 and telephone calls to [redacted]
[redacted] at Bureau 8/29/64.Dissemination has been made locally to ONI, OSI, and
INTC. These copies do not include news clippings.

The enclosures to the Bureau each incorporate one set of news clippings and photographs from the Philadelphia Bulletin dated 8/29/64. *News clippings which were attached rather than incorporated not disseminated with LHM. Existing clippings destroyed and 1 set*

Liaison with local officials and informant coverage continuing. Mayor and appropriate Police Department officials were advised of the Bureau's investigative limitations per the telephone conversation with [redacted]. The Mayor has made statements on radio and television re liaison assistance of FBI. They were also furnished with information set forth herein re alleged plan for a "flying wedge riot" and the plans of the NPFLJ to hold a street meeting. Police and city officials were aware of the activities and background of the members of the NPFLJ because of long standing trouble with them.

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)

1 - (Field Office) (157-

NSH: tmm
(2)

ENCLOSURE

1-cc - ONI - 05E - 62-45-76
12 AUG 31 19641-cc - CRB - by 674 (P)
9-2-64

J. C. T. C. H.

1-cc - 828 RB

100-4425-49
CONTROL

NOT RECORDED

185 SEP 14 1964

Sent

Special Agent in Charge

70 SEP 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-37-790

PH 157-

The informant symbols used in the letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

PH T-1

PH T-2

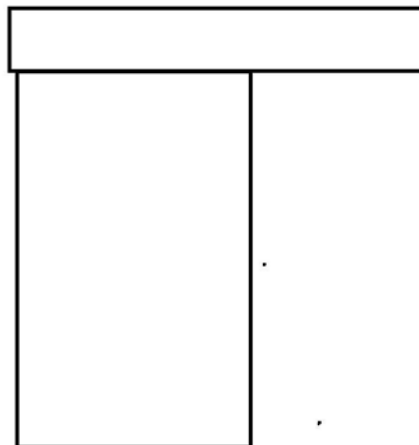
PH T-3

PH T-4

PH T-5

PH T-6

PH T-7



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 29, 1964

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

This information supplements a prior memorandum
of August 29, 1964.

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Captain [REDACTED] Philadelphia,
advised that as of 11 a.m., August 29, 1964, crowds remained
in the streets in the riot area and sporadic looting of stores
continued. All available police, totaling over 1,000, were
on the scene.

News media reported that although the violence
did not appear to be race rioting, shortly before dawn
approximately 500 Negroes began shouting, "We want freedom."

PH T-1 advised that he had received information
from various unknown persons in the area
that between 9:30 and 10:30 p.m., August 29, 1964, rioting was
to start in the form of a flying wedge, originating on the
steps of the church at the corner of 29th Street and Lehigh
Avenue. One arm of the wedge would proceed east on Lehigh
Avenue and the other arm to proceed south on 29th Street.
This riot was alleged to be organized by two male Negroes
from New York City driving a 1955 black Studebaker bearing
New York tags, number unknown. The Negroes were described
as: Number 1 - 21 to 25 years of age, medium brown complexion,
black goatee and Number 2 - chocolate brown complexion, round
face, no other description furnished to informant. These two
men were alleged to be in Philadelphia on vacation "to have
fun."

At 12:30 p.m., August 29, 1964, Mayor JAMES H. J.
TATE and HOWARD R. LEARY, Commissioner of Police, issued a
proclamation which has been widely broadcast on radio stations.

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

Proclamation pursuant to Act of Assembly May 3, 1850,
(P.L. 666 Section 22) reads:

"All persons in the area of Poplar Street to Lehigh Avenue, 10th Street to 33rd Street, are required and commanded to immediately disperse themselves and peaceably depart to their habitation or to their lawful business. Any person disobeying this proclamation is guilty of committing a misdemeanor and is subject to a penalty of up to two years imprisonment.

"This proclamation will continue in effect until further notice.

"Signed JAMES H. J. TATE, Mayor

HOWARD R. LEARY, Com-
missioner of Police

8/29/64"

This was described by the news media as effecting a 24-hour curfew order for the area.

Sources at the Mayor's Office and the Philadelphia Police Department advise (most of this information in one form or another was also furnished the news media and was broadcast) 8 to 4 shift is being held over four hours, all police will work twelve-hour shifts, and days off have been cancelled. 1,400 police will be on duty tonight, supplemented by 300 park guards. 800 will assemble at riot area at 6 p.m. 100 Pennsylvania State Police are on standby outside city. Their services have not yet been requested. 800 additional Pennsylvania State Police will be made available if needed.

All liquor stores and taprooms in the area described in proclamation ordered closed until further notice. Consideration given to closing liquor stores and taprooms in other heavily populated Negro areas but the decision is not to do so as yet.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

PH T-2 advised August 29, 1964, that the North Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (NPFLJ) plan street meeting 6 p.m. today, 17th Street and Columbia Avenue. They will first meet at 5:30 p.m. at Clubhouse, 1917 North 19th Street, to plan strategy. Source expects participation by [redacted] Leaders of group, plus [redacted] [redacted] and possibly others. Customary procedure is to send a letter to the Captain of Police Precinct in advance indicating intention to hold meeting and then go ahead without need for a specific permit. For the past several weeks, NPFLJ have been holding street meetings. They possess 20 Watt amplifier powered by 12 Volt portable battery capable of carrying one to two blocks.

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This group has heard and will presumably disseminate a rumor that on the night of August 28, 1964, a Philadelphia policeman brutally beat a pregnant Negro woman who died as a result.

PH T-2 and PH T-3 previously reported that at recent street meetings the group has spoken on subjects including need for Negro unity against white oppressors; analysis of New York riots, which they claim were not hoodlumism but Negroes rising up against white oppressors; police brutality; brutality against Negroes in the South; struggle for equal rights by Puerto Ricans in Philadelphia; and the need for Negro-Puerto Rican unity in Philadelphia.

A characterization of the NPFLJ is attached hereto as an appendix.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

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[redacted]
[redacted] On March 10, 1964, PH T-2 advised that [redacted]
[redacted] was chairman of the first session of the Provisional
Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party
(POC) plenum held February 22-23, 1964, at New York City.

A characterization of the POC appears in the
appendix.

On July 27, 1964, PH T-2 advised that [redacted]
[redacted] is a member of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and
Justice.

[redacted]
PH T-7 advised on January 17, 1956, [redacted]
was a member of the Youth Commission CPEPD as of January 14,
1956.

PH T-3 advised on August 16, 1963, that [redacted]
was National Chairman of the POC as well as a member of the
Philadelphia POC.

PH T-2 advised on August 28, 1963, [redacted]
was President of the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal
Justice (NPCEJ).

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PH T-2 advised on November 8, 1963, that a split
had occurred between the leaders of the NPCEJ and the Philadelphia
Fighters for Liberty and Justice. [redacted] and others were
attempting to eliminate the NPCEJ and organize the PFLJ.

PH T-2 on October 25, 1963, advised that at a meeting of
the PFLJ on October 20, 1963, [redacted] accepted the temporary
presidency of the PFLJ.

PH T-2 on July 27, 1964, advised that [redacted]
continued as a member and motivating force in the PFLJ.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

[REDACTED]

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On September 13, 1962, PH T-3 identified [REDACTED] as being elected to the National Committee of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) Fifth National Convention at New York City, N.Y., on September 1-2, 1962.

A characterization of the POC is attached hereto.

On August 16, 1963, PH T-3 advised that [REDACTED] was a member of the POC on that date.

On September 16, 1963, PH T-2 advised that, subject was a member of the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice (NPCEJ) and attended two meetings in August and September 1963.

A characterization of the NPCEJ is attached hereto.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] On January 9, 1964, PH T-2 advised that [REDACTED] attended a meeting of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice on January 2, 1963, as acting financial secretary.

On July 27, 1964, the source advised that [REDACTED] continues to attend meetings of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice, many of which are held at her house.

PH T-1 pointed out that Negroes involved in the current violence are not influenced by presence or pleas of leaders of recognized organizations, ministers, political leaders, etc. They are not church goers and are customarily under at least partial influence of liquor on weekends.

* * * * *

The Philadelphia Police Department shortly after 4 p.m. on August 29, 1964, advised that 78 adults arrested by police

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

districts, mostly charged with burglary, some charged with assault and battery and breach of peace, had been processed through Police Headquarters up to 4 p.m. Of these, 28 were processed from midnight to 8 a.m. and 50 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Most of these have prior records with the Philadelphia Police. All are expected to receive court hearings today. No figures are as yet available on additional persons arrested on similar charges. Five juveniles were arrested so far today for rioting, two for assault and battery and inciting to riot, one for disorderly conduct. Many others brought in for investigation were released.

The Police Department also furnished supplemental information as follows:

The police will use privately-owned helicopter to assist observation of activity. Police going into the area tonight are instructed to remove badges and name plates. Plainclothesmen will report in uniform. Maximum use will be made of Negro police. Eight park guard horse will be immediately available for use if needed. Injured police will be immediately photographed in color. Police will use three sound trucks and mobile lighting units. Police claim Negro stores in area had signs ready stating they were Negro owned and these stores were not looted. 47 officers injured including one hospitalized with brain concussion.

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PH T-1 advised on August 29, 1964, that additional rumors are prevalent in the North Philadelphia area that the police beat up a Black Muslim and that the Muslims are going to bring in people from New York and Chicago.

PH T-1 has actually seen

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RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

According to PH T-1, [REDACTED]

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PH T-5 advised that [REDACTED]

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PH T-6 advised [REDACTED]

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-
LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC); aka Provisional
Organizing Committee for the Reconstitution of a
Marxist-Leninist Communist Party; Provisional
Committee to Reconstitute the Communist Party, USA

On August 21, 1958 a source advised that a left caucus conference was held in New York City on August 16-17, 1958 with representatives present from Philadelphia and Williamsport, Pa. At this conference the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) was formed and JOSEPH DOUGHER was elected National Vice Chairman.

On August 20, 1958 a meeting of the members of the Left Faction of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held in Philadelphia, Pa., with JOSEPH DOUGHER serving as chairman. At this meeting the Philadelphia group of the POC was established.

On May 4, 1964 the source advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the POC is still active and has been controlled and dominated by the National Officers of the POC since its formation.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961 by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, documents the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) as follows:

"Found to be 'a new Communist splinter group.' The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party 'also known as the POC *** was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus.'"

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'"

(2)

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right- and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U. S. party ***."

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

(1)

PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

On November 22, 1963 a source advised that the initial meeting of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (PFLJ) was held on October 1, 1963, at which time the meeting agreed to the selection of temporary officers.

At a meeting of the PFLJ on November 12, 1963, the organization president stated the purpose of the organization is to form a militant organization dedicated to struggle which shall seek the end to Negro oppression and exploitation in a realistic manner.

A two-page throwaway dated November 20, 1963, self-identified as being issued by the PFLJ, states this organization came into being as the organized form for developing in Philadelphia the program of the National Congress on Equal Rights which was held August 31-September 1, 1963, in New York City.

On September 3, 1963, a second source advised that the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) held a National Congress on Equal Rights on August 31 - September 1, 1963, in New York City.

A third source on May 4, 1964 advised that the PFLJ is currently active in Philadelphia.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR EQUAL JUSTICE
aka Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice

A source advised on June 25, 1963, that the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice (NPCEJ) was originated and is controlled by the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC).

Since its inception in April, 1960, the NPCEJ has been one of the main activities of the POC in Philadelphia, although the POC has attempted to remain in the background. The activities of the NPCEJ have consisted of conducting street corner meetings and distributing leaflets and petitions protesting police brutality against Negroes in Philadelphia. The NPCEJ continues to be active in Philadelphia.

A second source advised on January 14, 1964, that the NPCEJ is now completely inactive.

(1)

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE NUMBER 12

Two sources advised on May 22, 1964 that the organization of which ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader and founder, is known in Philadelphia, Pa. as Muhammad's Mosque Number 12 (MM #12). These sources advised that MM #12 was located at 4218-20 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; but, in September, 1963, moved to 2204 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The first meeting at 2204 North Broad Street was held on September 23, 1963.

A third source on May 22, 1964 advised the organization has been meeting in Philadelphia, Pa. since 1954.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 29, 1964

Title: RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
August 28 - 29, 1964

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Philadelphia letterhead
memorandum dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

9/4/64

TELETYPE

1 - B'g ARDNER
1 - Mr. Decker

TO SACS NEWARK

PHILADELPHIA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CIRM

RENTTEL SEPTEMBER FOUR INSTANT PHILADELPHIA AND BUREAU ,
FOR INFORMATION PHILADELPHIA COGGINS AND [REDACTED] WERE EXPELLED
FROM COMMUNIST PARTY ONE NINE FIVE NINE FOR FACTIONALISM. IN
VIEW OF THE TENSE RACIAL SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA THIS
WEEKEND, WITH POSSIBILITY OF DEMONSTRATIONS, DESIRED THAT YOU
IMMEDIATELY ADVISE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT OF COGGINS
AND [REDACTED] PLANS AS WELL AS A DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTOMOBILE
THEY ARE USING.

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PHILADELPHIA INSTRUCTED TO FOLLOW THE ACTIVITIES OF
COGGINS AND [REDACTED] WHILE IN PHILADELPHIA. ADVISE BUREAU OF
ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

AJD:m1f
(4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 5 1964

TELETYPE

COPIES DESTROYED

R209 DEC 23 1970

67 SEP 11 1964

REC- 15

EX- 131

100-442529-36
19 SEP 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

F B I

Date: 9/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)(P)

RE: CIRM

ReBulet to Mobile 8/4/64.

Due to necessity of being very discreet in making inquiries at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., concerning instructor who reportedly contacted [REDACTED] at the Headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Ga., the identity of this person has not yet been determined. [REDACTED] is seeking this information, but he has been unsuccessful to date, due to limited information concerning subject, and due to the fact that several white instructors have recently come to Tuskegee Institute.

The Bureau's attention is called to Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 7/31/64 entitled [REDACTED] which indicates the possibility that Mr. RICHARD WASSERSTROM, Dean, Division Of Arts And Sciences, and a former Departmental Attorney, may be this individual. Doubt now arises that WASSERSTROM is the person in question, due to fact that WASSERSTROM does not teach Political Science and is not known to have received a government grant for research work in Texas.

Efforts are continuing, on a discreet basis, to identify this individual, and Bureau will be promptly advised of results.

cc: 808RB
3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Mobile
CBC:jes
(5)

REC 37

EX-117

17 SEP 5 1964

C C Wick

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 3 1964

3:45 AM URGENT

9-3-64 JED

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED -

FROM NEW YORK 2 P

ACT INFORMATION CONCERNING

RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM BUFILE 100-442529

NYFILE 100-153735

AT FIVE FIFTY FIVE PM THIS DATE,

[REDACTED] REPORTED THAT [REDACTED]

HARTFORD CONN.,

STATE

CONTACTED ~~BAYARD~~ BAYARD RUSTIN IN NEW YORK CITY.

THAT HE IS STARTING WORK WITH THE AFL-CIO STATE
LABOR COUNCIL IN CONNECTICUT AS AN ELEANOR ROOSEVELTY INTERN.

[REDACTED] TOLD RUSTIN THAT JOHN DRISCOLL, PRESIDENT OF
THE STATE LABOR COUNCIL TOLD [REDACTED] THE PREVIOUS EVENING
THAT JESSE GRAY FROM NEW YORK IS IN A ~~XXX~~ VOTER REGISTRATION
CAMPAIGN IN STAMFORD, THE ORGANIZATION IS BELIEVED TO BE ACT.
DRISCOLL ASKED [REDACTED] TO FIND ~~OUT~~ ABOUT GRAY SINCE DRISCOLL
HEARD THAT GRAY HAD SOME LEFTIST LEANINGS. THE UNION HAD

BEEN REQUESTED TO HELP IN THIS ACTIVITY.

RUSTIN STATED THAT JESSE GRAY HAD HAD ASSOCIATIONS WITH

GROUPS THAT HE THINKS ARE QUESTIONABLE. ~~REDACTED~~ ADDED,

MY ARGUMENT WITH JESSE IS THAT DURING THE HARLEM PROTEST

64 SEP 11 1964

END PAGE ONE

RELAYED TO

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

0-1 to AT; JIC; NY; Pz; PG
Re info let 8/11/64
Date 2/1/64 submitted?
TPR: cv.

PLB/Py

Black

REC 37

100-442529-40

SEP 8 1964

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PAGE TWO

HE LITERALLY CALLED ON PEOPLE DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY TO USE VIOLENCE. HE ALSO COOPERATED WITH THE ~~PROGRESS~~ PROGRESSIVE LABOR GROUP HERE, AND IS NOW UNDER INDICTMENT BECAUSE OF HIS EFFORT TO HAVE A MARCH IN THE MIDST OF THE TURMOIL. JESSE IS IRRESPONSIBLE. HE IMPRESSES ME AS A PERSON WITH WHOM, IF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT GETS INVOLVED, THEY ARE GOING TO BE IN TROUBLE/ [] THANKED RUSTIN FOR THE INFORMATION ABOUT GRAY.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

~~DID THE TAPE COME ON OK GA~~

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 2 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY C. TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

5-44PM EDT URGENT 9-2-64 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /6/ /100-442529/ /157-6-34/

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 1P

POWDEN DASH CIRM

X YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM /YAWF/ CONDUCTED PICKET LINE THIS
DATE FROM ELEVEN FORTY FIVE AM TO TWELVE FIFTY PM AT CITY HALL, NYC.
YAWF FORCES CONSISTED ON NINE YOUTHS CARRYING PLACARDS PROTESTING
REFUSAL OF NEW YORK COUNTY GRAND JURY TO RETURN TRUE BILL AGAINST
LIWUTENANT THOMAS R. GILLIGAN OF NYCPD.

PLACARDS UTILIZED PROCLAIMED "WE PROTEST WHITEWASH OF GILLIGAN".,
"WAGNER AND MURPHY COVER POLICE KILLING"., "MURPHY/S GRAND JURY
FREES GILLIGAN IN WHITEWASH".

YAWF IDENTIFIED IN ALL PLACARDS.

NO INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE DURING THIS ACTIVITY.

END

~~CORR FIRST WORD OF LAST LINE IS NO~~

SSSS

OMS FBI WASH DC

REC 37

SEP 8 1964

56 SEP 15 1964

XEROX

SEP 9 1964

801-151

1X20180800

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-1502

Report of
Dated: 11/12/73
From: Philadelphia

CIRM

XIII. INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Bureau File 100-442529
Philadelphia File 100-47672

The Convention of the National Welfare Rights Organization was held in Washington, D.C., during the period July 12 - 15, 1973. [redacted] attended this meeting as a delegate of the CP but according to a report she later gave, it was apparent that CP had no influence at this Convention.

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(PH T-1; July 27, 1973) (C)

On September 28, 1973, [redacted]

[redacted] traveled to New York and met with HENRY WINSTON to continue their discussion on racism and white chauvinism. During this discussion it was mentioned that the black members were willing to go on the "firing line" and identify themselves openly as CP members, which white members were reluctant to do. Also, the white members in Philadelphia failed to take an active role in the November, 1972, elections because the candidate was a black.

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(PH T-2; October 2, 1973) (C)

1995-3-3-1995
ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
7 NOV 6 1973

38*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

55 NOV 9 1973

Report of [redacted]
From Baltimore
Dated: 10/15/73

b6
b7C

BA 100-4090

C.I.R.M.

VI. INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

BUREAU FILE: 100-442529

BALTIMORE FILE: 100-23443

CPUSA

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PERIOD: April 1, 1973 through September 30, 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-59-1457

On May 3, 1973, ANGELA DAVIS, a spokesman for the CPUSA, gave a speech at the "3rd Annual Conference on Philosophy and Contemporary Ethics and Liberation" held at Morgan State College, Baltimore. Members of the CP of Maryland assisted in arranging DAVIS's appearance at Morgan State College and in getting DAVIS to and from the conference. DAVIS, during her speech at the conference, stated that she is a member of the CPUSA and described her long-range goal as the complete overthrow of capitalism and the government of this country.

DAVIS, at the end of her speech, announced a Founding Conference for a National Defense Organization against Racist and Political Repression scheduled to be held on May 11-13, 1973 in Chicago, Illinois, and urged everyone present to support this conference.

(BA T-1 on 5/15/73)

A Founding Conference for a National Defense Organization against Racist and Political Repression was held May 11-13, 1973 at the Pick Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. The sponsors of this conference included leaders from the CPUSA and numerous other groups from all sections of the country. The announced purpose was to form a national organization for the defense of all political prisoners and victims of racism and repression. [redacted] and [redacted] attended this conference as representatives from the CP of Maryland, D. C., Virginia District.

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b7C

(BA T-1 on 5/17/73)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
7 NOV 2 1973

58 NOV 9 1973

BA 100-4090

At a District Board meeting of the CP of Maryland, D. C., Virginia District held on June 4, 1973 in Baltimore, a report was received on the Founding Conference for a National Defense Organization against Racist and Political Repression which had been held in Chicago, Illinois. It was stated that the CPUSA had played a major role in organizing this conference and that this conference had been a great success. It was added that the leadership of the CPUSA was in the process of drawing up a program for the CP in regard to the National Defense Committee against Racist and Repression which had been organized at the Founding Conference and that this program would be made available to the CP Districts as soon as it was available.

(BA T-1 on 6/11/73)

On July 1, 1973, a meeting was called at Baltimore for the delegates who had attended the Founding Conference for the National Defense Organization against Racist and Political Repression and Baltimore supporters of the National Defense Organization set up at this conference. It was stated that the purpose of this meeting was to explore the possibility of setting up a local chapter of this National Defense Organization in Baltimore.

(BA T-4 on 7/13/73)

On August 7, 1973, a meeting of the CPUSA Political Committee was held at 23 West 26th Street, CPUSA Headquarters, New York, New York. In addition to members of this committee, representatives from the CP in New York and a number of other CP Districts were invited to be present at this meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans of the CPUSA to support the National Anti-Imperialist Conference in Solidarity with African Liberation scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois.

Chairman of the CP of Maryland, D. C., Virginia District, attended this meeting as a representative from his District.

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HENRY WINSTON, Chairman of the CPUSA, stated that they hoped to attract 1500 delegates to this national conference and that 90% of the delegates should be Black and they should come from churches, trade unions, Black organizations and communities.

BA 100-4090

WINSTON urged the representatives from each CP District represented at this meeting to return to their Districts and work to organize delegations to attend the national conference scheduled to be held in Chicago.

(BA T-1 on 8/10/73)

On August 28, 1973, [redacted] a member of the CP and chauffeur for HENRY WINSTON, was observed in Baltimore meeting with CP people and trying to generate support on behalf of the National Anti-Imperialist Conference in Solidarity with African Liberation, first scheduled to be held in September, 1973 in Chicago, Illinois, but now scheduled to be held in October, 1973.

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[redacted] stated that the CPUSA leadership has recommended that the following action needs to be taken in Maryland and Washington, D. C. immediately to support this conference:

1. Raise \$800 to \$1,000 in Maryland and Washington, D. C. to finance a delegation of 28 to the conference.
2. CP people must be cautioned not to take over but should encourage the delegation of 28 be selected from as many groups as possible.
3. Efforts must be made to get more Blacks than Whites to attend the conference but this should not be discussed with Whites.
4. A new call is being issued for the conference and a local committee should be set up as soon as possible to handle the call in this area.

(BA T-1 on 9/25/73)

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On September 5, 1973 at a meeting of the District Board of the CP of Maryland, D. C., Virginia District held in Baltimore, [redacted] Chairman of the District, stated that the CPUSA leadership is urging all CP Districts to mobilize and assist in preparing for the National Anti-Imperialist Conference in Solidarity with African Liberation scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois, October 19-21, 1973. [redacted] said

BA 100-4090

that the District must work to get full endorsement for the conference by the Black communities, trade union movement and churches. He said Washington, D. C. and Maryland must try to organize a delegation of 28 people to attend the conference.

(BA T-1 on 9/24/73)

[Redacted]

10-23-73

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SL 100-4843

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COMMUNIST

INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

(Bureau file: 100-442529)

51
7
Members of MDCPUSA are no longer urged to attend meetings of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or the Congress of Racial Equality. The MDCPUSA has no significant contact with or influence over black militant organizations.

(SL T-1, October 2, 1973)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-43-1648

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED

78 NOV 8 1973

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

CLASS. BY SP2 TAP/JAC
DECLASS. ON OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party (CP), USA
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Class. & Ext. By SP-5 RJG/DB 1-27-82
Revised 1-24-82 2, 3
Date of Review 8/18/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

A confidential source learned on August 3, 1964,
that Nathan Schwerner, father of murdered civil rights worker
Michael Schwerner, went to the New York City office of
the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to
get some things taken care of and was going to the office
of Marty Popper where there was a secretary he could use.

Nat and Anne Schwerner

"The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21,
column 4, identified Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner
of Pelham, New York, as the parents of Michael
Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial
Equality, and one of the three civil rights
workers who were missing in Mississippi.

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 8-18-64

Classified by SP-5 RJG/DB
Declassify on: OADR
5-25-89
292325

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2-3-82

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On June 5, 1957, [redacted] Credit
Bureau of Greater New York, made available
a credit record dated September 26, 1946,

Classified by [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Secret~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 6/13/77

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be distributed outside your agency.

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3/7/99
CLASSIFIED BY UC 3967
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)
CA 97-5269

100-442529-14
ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/16/00 CA 97-5269(89-30)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

MK+MRS
which, showed that Nathan Schwerner, wife,

[redacted]
[redacted] Bronx, New York, since 1937. He
was employed as a partner in the Schwerner-
Oppenheim Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New
York City.

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A confidential source advised in April, 1944,
that one Nat Schwerne, [redacted]
[redacted] New York, was a member of the University
Club, 8th Assembly District, Bronx County,
Communist Party (CP).

Nat
The same source advised in March and
April, 1944, that [redacted]

[redacted] New York, was
Membership Director, University Club,
8th Assembly District, Southern Section.
Bronx, County CP. [redacted]

NEW YORK

This source advised in December, 1947,
that [redacted] self identified
as a member of the Bronx County CP,
Mount Eden Section, East University Club,
sold at least one subscription to "The
Worker".

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The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8,
column 5, reflects that [redacted] 8th
Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent
congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on
its 20th anniversary.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
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Internal Security-C

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was its Sunday edition.

A representative of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Third Naval District, 90 Church Street, New York City, made available on January 7, 1957, a copy of page 3073 of a CP nominating petition for ISRAEL AMTER dated August 12, 1942, for Bronx, County New York. Appearing on line two of this petition is the name, Nathan H. Schwerner, [redacted] Bronx, New York.

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N.Y.
A confidential source advised on July 18, 1963, that [redacted]
[redacted]

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On July 15, 1963, a Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York, returned an indictment charging Ivan Dmitrievich Egorov and his wife with conspiracy to violate Subsection A, Section 794, Title 18, US Code and to violate Section 951 of Title 18. (Espionage violation).

A confidential source advised on [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source advised during [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] (S) (U)

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The "New York Guild Lawyer", monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) on page 3 of its May, 1963 issue indicated that [redacted] had been elected to the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG on May 1, 1963.

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A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix.

The source advised on August 6, 1964, that, according to William Kunstler, a Dr. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York, was on his way to Jackson, Mississippi "at our request" to examine the bodies (of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney) before anything happened to them.

"The New York Times", August 6, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article dealing with a second medical examination performed on the body of James E. Chaney which disclosed that he had been beaten "brutally" before his death. The article states that "John M. Pratt, a New York lawyer, said the re-examination had been requested by the victim's mother, Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney. He said it had been made by Dr. David M. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York....."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The source advised on August 8, 1964, that William Kunstler stated that Dave Spain the pathologist who examined James Chaney's body would examine the body of Michael Schwerner before it was cremated.

Dr. David Spain

A confidential source who was a self-admitted member of the CP from 1942 until April, 1951, and a member of the Croton Club of the CP from August, 1949 until April, 1957, furnished the following information during 1954: (u)

11-4
Dr. David Spain, the former medical examiner in Westchester County, New York for several years had been in a professional unit of the CP in New York City. The source believed that Dr. Spain had retained a secret membership in the CP but did not take part in CP activities in Westchester County because of his position in the county. Dr. Spain's wife had also been a member of the CP and the source believed that she too had retained a secret membership but did not take part in CP activities because of her husband's position. (u)

The records of the Bureau of Special Services New York City Police Department, reflect that Dr. David Spain had a reservation for a dinner sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on April 11, 1945. These records reflect also that David M. Spain was on the faculty of the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS) as of January, 1946.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The 1945 fall catalogue of the JSSS listed Dr. David M. Spain as an instructor in the fall term of 1945 and the winter term, January, to April, 1946.

The VALB and JSSS have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

William Kunstler

"The New York Times", August 5, 1964, page 37, column 2, described William Kunstler as attorney for the Schwerner family.

The source learned on August 8, 1964, that William Kunstler was handling arrangements for the memorial service for Michael Schwerner to be held at the Community Church, New York City at 8:00 p.m. on August 9, 1964.

The source also learned on August 8, 1964, that Florence Friedlander was in contact with William Kunstler on that date about the possibility of James Chaney's mother coming to New York City to attend the memorial services for both Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner. Kunstler stated that they should have her attend if it was possible for her to come and instructed Friedlander to call the Meridian, Mississippi Office of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) to find out how Mrs. Chaney, who lives in Meridian, could be contacted.

Florence Friedlander

A confidential source advised on [redacted]
that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised on March 19,
1958, that as of that time Florence
Friedlander was Organizational Secretary
of the Sunnyside Section, Queens County
CP. ~~(u)~~

The source advised on August 8, 1964, that Nat
Schwerner made the arrangements through the Meridian, Mississippi
Office of COFO for Mrs. Chaney to fly to New York City to attend
the memorial services for Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

The source learned that the flight to be taken by
Mrs. Chaney would arrive in New York City at 3:52 am. on
August 9, 1964, and that Florence Friedlander would meet her,
take her to her home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York and then
bring her to the Goodman memorial service being held in New
York City at 11:30 a.m. on August 9, 1964.

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According to the source, [redacted] Nat
Schwerner and Florence Friedlander, on August 8, 1964, discussed
the arrangements for picking up Mrs. Chaney and also discussed
the memorial services to be held the next day.

The source advised that Florence Friedlander was
again in contact with William Kunstler on August 8, 1964,
and that they agreed the Schwerners should go back to Fried-
lander's apartment after the Goodman memorial service rather
than return to Pelham, New York, and have to return for
Michael Schwerner's memorial that evening.

The source further advised on August 8, 1964,
that Nat Schwerner was desirous of telling Bernie Fischman
of the arrangements made for the memorial services and referred
to Fischman as his "intermediary".

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Bernard Fischman

BERNIE FISCHMAN

11.4
The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1962, p.

11, reflects that members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-63 were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique. Bernard D. Fischman was one of those elected to this board.

The source advised that on August 8, 1964, Nat Schwerner was requested by the chairman of the "Salisbury Park rally" to send a statement which could be read. Nat Schwerner promised to draft a telegram for that purpose and was told to address it to [redacted]. Thereafter, [redacted] contacted Nat Schwerner and suggested that he send the telegram to her rather than to the "park" and to send it to her at The Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights. [redacted] said she was Chairman of the arrangements.

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[redacted]
A confidential source advised on May 6, 1964, that William Albertson would be in Nassau County, New York on June 3, 1964.

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This source advised on January 3, 1964 that Albertson was then the Executive Secretary of the New York District CP.

On June 3, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Lionel Byalin and William Albertson meet in Great Neck, NY, and proceed to the Byalin residence, 93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, New York. Thereafter they observed [redacted] and [redacted] with others enter the Byalin residence.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

On March 25, 1950, a confidential source advised that Lionel Byalin was then active in the affairs of the Queensbridge Club of the CP.

On August 21, 1963, a confidential source advised that at a New York District Board CP meeting on August 19, 1963, all of the County organizations were requested to remain after the meeting to discuss the financial condition of the New York District CP. [redacted] was one of those who remained with the County organizers. *W*

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The source learned on August 11, 1964, that an open house and memorial service would be held for Michael Schwerner on August 12, 1964, at the Hamilton Madison house, 50 Madison Street, New York City, which Nat [redacted] Schwerner would attend. The source stated that Florence Friedlander was to meet the Schwenners at the Hamilton Madison house for the open house and memorial service on August 12, 1964, and that [redacted] would also be there.

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[redacted]
[redacted]
On December 12, 1957, [redacted] Long Island, N.Y. advised Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted] that during 1944-45 he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) or Communist Political Association, Garden Bay Club, Queens, New York. He said he did not recall being Educational Director of the club but that everyone in the club had a title.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

He said that during 1934-1935 he attended 3 or 4 meetings which he believed were Communist but does not recall joining the CP at the time. He said he did contribute money to CP front groups during the period 1935-45, amounting in total to \$50 or \$60.

A confidential source advised in 1944 that [redacted] was Education Director, Garden Bay Club, Queens County, CP.

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The source advised on August 11, 1963, that on that date, Nat Schwerner issued instructions to a representative of the SNCC office in New York City, about preparing a large mailer containing a Baldwin letter and return envelope but did not think the "Newsweek" clipping was necessary. The source was unable to furnish information concerning the contents or purpose of this letter.

A second confidential source, on August 11, 1964, furnished a copy of a mailing from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, which consisted of a form letter bearing the signature of James Baldwin, a business reply envelope addressed to him at Suite 303, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, and a reprint of an article from "Newsweek" magazine dated February 24, 1964.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The form letter comments on the "1000 volunteers" who are engaged in the Mississippi Summer Project directed by "Robert Moses, a leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee". The letter asks for a "generous contribution" for the Mississippi Summer Project to be sent to Baldwin at SNCC 100 5th Avenue, New York 11, New York. It asks that all checks be payable to SNCC.

The reprint of the "Newsweek" article is of one captioned "Mississippi: Allen's Army" and deals with the force being built by Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson, Mississippi in preparation for the expected wave of civil rights demonstrations during the Summer of 1964.

James Baldwin

James Baldwin is the well-known
Negro author and playwright.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

~~SECRET~~

Title Communist Party, USA
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the New York
memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication
have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source mentioned in the characterization
of [redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable
information.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONIn Reply, Please Refer to
File No.New York, New York
August 10, 1964~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

The sources of information set forth in this memorandum are the first confidential source mentioned and the sources designated as the second, third, and fourth confidential sources. All other confidential sources mentioned are used to characterize individuals mentioned herein and all sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

Westbury Long Island Meeting, 7/2/64

A confidential source advised on July 3, 1964, that on that date [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that there were 385 people at the Westbury Long Island meeting the previous night, that Nat Schwerer received a standing ovation and that the meeting raised \$1,774.30 [REDACTED] said that he was going to write to the lawyers who were to get the money for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO).

The same source advised on July 1, 1964, that on that date [REDACTED] advised a person known to the source only as [REDACTED] that he should get 2 responsible people to open a bank account in any name such as "operation Mississippi" for the purpose of collecting contributions. He said that checks drawn on this account are to be sent to COFO and mailed to COFO in care of [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY [REDACTED]
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
upgraded to Secret 2/1/78APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 2/1/90GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassificationClass. & Ext. By SP-5 RJC/DA 1-27-82
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 8/10/84

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~~SECRET~~DATE OF REVIEW 12/20/82
12/20/82
7/1/99

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-3

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Nat and [redacted] Schwerner

[redacted] "The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21,
column 4, identified Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner
[redacted] New York, as the parents of Michael
Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial
Equality, and one of the three civil rights workers
who were missing in Mississippi.

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D.C.

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On June 5, 1957, [redacted] Credit Bureau
of Greater New York, made available a credit record
dated September 26, 1946, which showed that Nathan
Schwerner, wife [redacted] resided at [redacted]
[redacted] New York, since 1937. He was
employed as a partner in the Schwerner-Oppenheim
Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New York City.

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A confidential source advised in April, 1944,
that [redacted]

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The same source advised in March, and April, 1944.

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised in December, 1947,
that [REDACTED]

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The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8,
column 5, reflects that [REDACTED] 8th
Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent
congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on
its 20th anniversary.

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The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast
Communist newspaper which ceased publication
on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was
its Sunday edition.

A representative of the Office of Naval
Intelligence, Third Naval District, 90
Church Street, New York City, made available
on January 7, 1957, a copy of page 3073 of
a CP nominating petition for ISRAEL AMTER
dated August 12, 1942, for Bronx, County,
New York. Appearing on line two of this
petition is the name, Nathan H. Schwerner,
[REDACTED] Bronx, New York. (u)

~~Arthur Kinoy~~

A confidential source advised on August
30, 1960, that Arthur Kinoy had attempted
to set up a CP Club of professionals
following the 16th National CP Convention. (u)

N.Y.

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

[redacted]
[redacted]
On December 12, 1957 [redacted]

[redacted] advised Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted] that during 1944-45 he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) or Communist Political Association, Garden Bay Club, Queens, New York. He said he did not recall being Educational Director of the club but that everyone in the club had a title.

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b7C

He said that during 1934-1935 he attended 3 or 4 meetings which he believed were Communist but does not recall joining the CP at the time. He said he did contribute money to CP front groups during the period 1935-45, amounting in total to \$50 or \$60.

A confidential source advised in 1944 that [redacted] was Education Director, Garden Bay Club, Queens County, CP.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

New Rochelle Meeting, 7/7/64

The first confidential source learned on July 4, 1964, that a meeting was to be held on Tuesday night, July 7, 1964, at the Temple Beth El in New Rochelle, at 8:00 p.m. According to the source, Nat Schwerner described Ossie Davis as the Program Committee Chairman, and [] as the Organizing Chairman.

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The source further advised on July 4, 1964, that Nat Schwerner told Ossie Davis that he felt that Davis should chair the meeting on July 7, 1964, and that a member of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) should make the collection speech. Davis agreed to this arrangement.

Ossie Davis

A confidential source advised on April 12, 1962, that Ossie Davis and his wife are not known to be members of the CP. However, they have the reputation of supporting or aiding causes, through personal appearances, which are also supported by the CP. (U)

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A confidential source advised on November 2, 1962, that the Silver Anniversary Banquet of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was held on October 26, 1962, in New York City. \$15,000 was donated to the NLG budget and among those who contributed \$250.00 from table number 7 were a Mr. and Mrs. []

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A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix pages.

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Communist Party USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The first confidential source advised on July 2, 1964, that according to [redacted] the meeting was being conducted by the Citizens For Human Rights in New Rochelle, New York, and was set up by friends of hers because of what had happened to her son, Mickey Schwerner, to raise money to let people know what is going on in Mississippi and what they can do to protect the other workers there. She said that the money was for COFO to be used for bail money.

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On July 4, 1964, the first confidential source learned that [redacted] and Nat Schwerner had discussed the forthcoming New Rochelle, New York, Tuesday night, July 7th meeting. Nat Schwerner stated that he had been in close contact with SNCC concerning the meeting and that a nationally known member of the organization would appear to make an appeal. [redacted] told Schwerner that he had been in touch with Catholic dioceses in New York and New Rochelle, and that they would support it with contributions. According to the source, Schwerner requested [redacted] to look into the matter of trucking food and books to Jackson, Mississippi.

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[redacted]
A brochure of the Tom Paine School of Westchester, 2 Hamilton Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, for the Winter term January-April, 1946, lists [redacted] as a member of the Board of Trustees.

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The Tom Paine School of Westchester has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

On March 24, 1947, a confidential source made available a letter on the letter-head of the American Birobidjan Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, dated March 13, 1947. This letter lists the National Officers and the members of the National Committee of the organization. The name [redacted] appears under the caption "National Committee".

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The American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first confidential source ascertained on July [redacted] that Nat Schwerner had been in touch with [redacted] 31 Hunter Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, concerning the meeting scheduled for the following night, July 7, 1964.

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According to this source, on July 9, 1964, an inquiry was made of [redacted] if people could send money to the [redacted] address and that she stated that this could be done but that it also could be sent to her.

On July 11, 1964, the source advised that Nat Schwerner told [redacted] a member of SNCC, that any donations over \$500 were to be made out to or signed over to Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy Attorneys of 511 5th Avenue, New York City, for further distribution to COFO and other interested groups.

According to the source, [redacted] advised on July 15, 1964, that over \$20,000 had been raised for COFO in New Rochelle.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) Luncheon, 7/16/64

Source learned on July 9, 1964, that Florence Friedlander, was at the residence of Nat and [redacted] Schwerner on that date and mentioned that there would be a meeting of the ECLC on Thursday, July 16, 1964, at which [redacted] would give a report. According to the source, [redacted] stated that there was to be a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. on July 16, 1964, at the Blue Ribbon Restaurant in New York City, to which they were all invited and that [redacted] who had returned from Mississippi where he had been on a fact finding tour would speak.

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Florence Friedlander

A confidential source advised on December 6, 1960, that Florence Friedlander attended an enlarged combined CP meeting of the Astoria Sunnyside CP Club held in Queens, New York, on December 3, 1960. Among those present were active Party members from neighboring clubs and former Party members from the Astoria-Sunnyside clubs. (u)

This source advised on March 19, 1958, that as of that time Florence Friedlander was Organizational Secretary of the Sunnyside Section, Queens County CP. (u)

[redacted]

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"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City that evening.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This advertisement lists the current officers
and National Council members of the ECLC.
Clark Foreman is listed as Director.

A characterization of the ECLC is
set forth in the Appendix pages.

On July 13, 1964, the source furnished information
reflecting that Florence Friedlander told Nat Schwerner on
that date that [redacted] head of a fact finding committee,
wanted to have a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. on July 16, 1964 at
the Blue Ribbon Restaurant. Friedlander wanted Nat Schwerner
and his family to come and listen and Schwerner told her that he
would let her know if he could attend.

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Friedlander also stated that there would be a meeting
of about 100 people which would be held at 8:30 p.m. on July 23,
1964, at 444 Central Park West, to raise money.

The source further advised on July 13, 1964, that
on that date, Nat Schwerner was in contact with William Kunstler
who said he had been in Mississippi where he met with [redacted]
head of SNCC and Robert Moses, who is the Director
of the COFO Project in Mississippi. The 2 of them decided that
all checks received should go to COFO in Jackson, Mississippi,
and that checks should be made out to the legal coordinator of
COFO in order to show that it is going to legal defense and,
therefore, will be tax exempt. Kunstler pointed out that there
is \$1700 on deposit for COFO in Jackson, Mississippi.

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"The New York Times", August 5, 1964, page
37, column 2, described William M. Kunstler
as Attorney for the Schwerner family.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source has advised that William Kunstler was Special Counsel of the Gandhi Society of Human Rights which organization was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-active organization and makes no attempts to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

The source advised on July 15, 1964, that [] and Nat Schwerner were to attend the ECLC Luncheon on July 16, 1964.

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Needleman Meeting, New York City, 7/23/64 ~~(S)~~ (U)

A second confidential source advised on July 21, 1964, that it had been learned from Isidore Gibby Needleman that a party was to be given in his apartment at 444 Central Park West on July 23, 1964. According to Needleman, the affair was organized by a woman named "Ceil" and that invitations had been sent to people with money. Nat Schwerner was to attend and would show some film. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Isidore Gibby Needleman

During 1957 and 1958, two confidential sources furnished the following information concerning Needleman:

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(U)

Communist Party, USA,
Negro Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Needleman is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity, and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. Needleman has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional committees and in the courts and has served as custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. ~~(S)~~ (U)

In March, 1958, another confidential source advised that Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent. ~~(S)~~ (U)

A third confidential source learned on July 21, 1964, that Celia Seborer, and others were running a benefit affair at the Needleman apartment on Thursday night, July 23, 1964, and that the Schwerners would be there. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Celia Seborer

N.Y.
In August, 1957, a confidential source advised that Seborer joined the International Brigade of the Spanish Republic on October 7, 1936. She was assigned to the Sanitary Service and issued International Brigade Booklet Number, 41759. She also held a safe conduct certificate for travel from Valencia, Spain during the period February-March, 1937 signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the National Sanitary Commission of the International ~~(S)~~ (U)

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the
American branch of the International
Brigade has been designated pursuant
to Executive Order 10450.

Another confidential source advised on
August 7, 1953, that he knew the subject
to be a member of the CP in New York
prior to 1947. (S) (U)

X
The third confidential source advised on July 15,
1964, that on that date, Florence Friedlander told Needleman
that she had prepared an invitation in her own name for the
July 23rd affair suggesting that people send a contribution to
her if they could not attend the party. She said that Edith
Tiger, of the ECLC wanted invitations to send to friends.
Friedlander added that she prepared a formal invitation noting
that any checks payable to COFO and mailed to Needleman would be
put to good use. According to the source, Needleman was in
accord with these arrangements. (S) (U)

N.Y.
Edith Tiger

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page
23, contains a 7 page column advertisement
of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend
a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-
Atlantic Hotel, New York City, that evening.
This advertisement lists the current officers
and National Council members of the ECLC. Mrs.
Edith Tiger is listed as Assistant Director.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The third confidential source advised on July 20, 1964, that [redacted], informed Needleman that he and his wife would be unable to attend the "Schwerner meeting" at Needleman's apartment, on July 23, 1964, but promised to send a check. (S) (U)

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[redacted]

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On April 21, 1955, a confidential source advised that [redacted] was a CP member as of April, 1955.

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City, that evening. This advertisement lists the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC. [redacted] is listed as a member of the Executive Committee.

The first confidential source advised on July 23, 1964, that [redacted] told Florence Friedlander that she intended to come into the city to assist her on that date. The source learned that [redacted] was going into New York City and intended to go to someone's house where there was to be a party that night. (U)

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A fourth confidential source learned on July 23, 1964, that Florence Friedlander was at the Needleman apartment early on the afternoon of that date making arrangements for the "Schwerner meeting" to be held that evening. According to this source, Celia Seborer was among the individuals assisting Friedlander with the preparations. (S) (U)

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The fourth confidential source learned on July 24, 1964, that about 80 people had attended the "Schwerner meeting" at Needleman's apartment on July 23, 1964, and that motion pictures taken in Mississippi, showing places where Negroes live and containing interviews with some of them, were projected. According to the source, Needleman stayed for the early part of the proceedings, described the pictures as terrific and said the collection amounted to \$2,000. (S) (U)

The first confidential source advised on July 27, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner stated that \$1600 to \$1800 was raised at the Needleman party. The source further ascertained on July 27, 1964, that William Kunstler told Nat Schwerner that Florence Friedlander had come in with approximately \$1700 and that COFO had decided to open an account in New York. (S) (U)

Miscellaneous Information Concerning Schwerner's Contacts

X The first confidential source learned on July 5, 1964, that Nat Schwerner had been in contact with a Bernard D. Fischman of Scarsdale, New York, regarding the disappearance of his son and the 2 other COFO workers and had asked Fischman's advice concerning his speeches and speaking techniques.

Bernard Fischman /

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1962, p. 11, reflects that members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-63 were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique. Bernard D. Fischman was one of those elected to this board.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source made available on February 27, 1962, a pamphlet "National Lawyers Guild * Silver Anniversary Convention * 1962" This pamphlet on p. 4 contains a listing of officers and members of the NLG for July, 1960-through February, 1962. The information is set forth under the heading "Officers and Members of the Executive Board" July, 1960- February, 1962. Under "Executive Board" the listings are by city and Bernard D. Fischman is one of those listed for New York City.

The first confidential source learned on July 14, 1964, that Nat [redacted] Schwerner had accepted an invitation to attend a fund raising affair to be held at the Bethesda Church, later that month and that Nat Schwerner had stipulated that all funds must go to COFO with a check for the amount raised to be sent to the COFO attorneys, Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy. The source further learned that Ossie Davis and W. T. Walker were to be at this affair.

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Wyatt Tee Walker was the Executive Assistant to Martin Luther King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The first confidential source also learned on July 14, 1964, that Nat Schwerner was in contact with [redacted] who had resided at [redacted] New York. Schwerner inquired from [redacted] about obtaining trucks to deliver material to Mississippi, which material would consist of such things as food, and clothing. [redacted] told Schwerner that he would look into this for him.

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C.P. Member

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

[redacted]

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A confidential source advised on September 22 and 24, 1953, that [redacted] New York, was a member of the Mount Eden Section, Bronx County CP, between 1946 and 1950.

The same source advised on November 12, 1953, that [redacted] was an active member of the University Club, Bronx County, CP, in 1950.

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A confidential source advised in January 1947, that [redacted] Bronx, New York, was the Organizer for the East University CP Club and was believed to have attended the Bronx County Leadership Training School from October 7, 1946 to October 19, 1946. The source said [redacted] joined the CP in 1942.

The first confidential source advised on July 16, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner, in discussing a meeting to be held in White Plains, New York, which would be sponsored by the Urban League of New York, stated that contributions should be made to the First Unitarian Church in New Orleans, in order to avoid the funds being seized. He also said that an account had been set up in New York so that funds could be drawn by leaders in Jackson, Mississippi.

The first confidential source learned on July 24, 1964, that Nat Schwerner had discussed with Ossie Davis meetings to be held on Thursday night, July 30, 1964, one at the Archbishop Stepinac High School, in White Plains, New York, and one at the Bethesda Church in New Rochelle, New York.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

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According to the source, Davis was committed to the Bethesda Church meeting and Schwerner attempted to persuade him to arrange his leave from that commitment in order to serve as Master of Ceremonies at the White Plains meeting. Davis indicated that [redacted] might be able to persuade the pastor of the Bethesda Church to release him from his commitment there.

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Mrs. Schwerner stated that one of the organizational heads of the White Plains meeting was [redacted] and William Kunstler, and said that John Lewis would be on hand at the White Plains meeting. Schwerner sought Davis's advice on the advisability of using his wife, [redacted] in his place at the Bethesda Church. *N.Y.*

John Lewis is the Chairman of SNCC.

The first confidential source learned on July 27, 1964, that [redacted] and Nat Schwerner discussed the program of the meeting to be held at Archbishop Stepinac High School in White Plains, New York on July 30, 1964. [redacted] planned to have Ossie Davis read letters, and excerpts from letters, written by several workers in Mississippi. Schwerner planned to read a letter of July 2, 1964, from [redacted]

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This source advised on July 29, 1964, that according to [redacted] was going to pick up Nat Schwerner when he returned from Washington, D.C. on July 30, 1964, and take him to the White Plains meeting. *N.Y.*

Mrs. Victor and [redacted] Rabinowitz

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

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A confidential source advised on July 17, 1963, that on that date, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, stated that Victor Rabinowitz, an attorney, was involved in handling the estate of Tanya Tenin of Frenchtown, New Jersey, an old CP member, whose estate is to go to the CP. Hall was severely critical of Rabinowitz whom he said tries to stay in the good graces of the CP while being active with the Trotskyites and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (S) (U) *M.K.*

A characterization of the FPCC is set forth in the Appendix pages and sources used in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

The April 13, 1964, issue of "The New York Times", page 23, carries an advertisement of the ECLC and the name of Victor Rabinowitz is listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the ECLC.

A confidential source advised on May 10, 1963, that Victor Rabinowitz was then the attorney representing the FPCC in New York City.

The "New York Guild Lawyer" the monthly publication of the NLG, in its May, 1963, issue indicated that Victor Rabinowitz was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the New York City Chapter of the NLG at the Chapter meeting held May 1, 1963, at the Hotel Martinique, New York City.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source advised on February 8, 1944, that [] was then a member of the Coney Island Club of the CP.

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A confidential source advised on October 16, 1957, that [] had contributed \$25.00 to the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB). ~~(S)~~ (U)

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first confidential source on July 17, 1964, advised that [] had been in contact with [] and said that she is co-chairman of the Greater New York Committee For Federal Intervention and wanted to know if Nat Schwerner could be present at a meeting of that organization. [] advised Gilman that she would have to contact her husband. *NK*

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This source learned that on July 17, 1964, [] had contacted Florence Friedlander wanting to know who [] was.

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[]
A confidential source advised on May 6, 1964, that William Albertson would be in Nassau County, New York on June 3, 1964. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised on January 3, 1964
that Albertson was then the Executive
Secretary of the New York District CP. (S) u

On June 3, 1964, Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI),
observed Lionel Byalin and William
Albertson meet in Great Neck, NY,
and proceed to the Byalin residence,
93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, New
York. Thereafter they observed [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] with
others enter the Byalin residence.

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On March 25, 1950, a confidential source
advised that Lionel Byalin was then active
in the affairs of the Queensbridge Club of
the CP.

On August 21, 1963, a confidential
source advised that at a New York
District Board CP meeting on August
19, 1963, all of the County organizers
were requested to remain after the meeting
to discuss the financial condition of the
New York District CP. [redacted] was
one of those who remained with the County
organizers. (S)

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The first confidential source learned on
July 14, 1964, that [redacted] New York,
had been in contact with [redacted] concerning a meeting
to raise money for Mississippi. [redacted] told her to
contact her husband, Nat Schwerner.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
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According to the source, Nat Schwerner stated that he gave the people from Shrub Oak a conditional acceptance, that all money raised would go to COFO and none to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Fund (NAACP).

N.Y.
On July 22, 1964, the source advised that [] complained to Nat Schwerner that [] said that the money from the meeting was to go to the Committee of 100 of the NAACP. Nat stated that this was no good as far as they were concerned, that he was not touching anything going to the NAACP. [] told Schwerner that she would contact White and tell her and let them go ahead on their own. Schwerner related that he would keep the acceptance open in case they changed

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On July 19, 1964, according to the source, Nat Schwerner told [] that he was in sympathy with the NAACP but could not appear unless proceeds went to COFO. [] stated that she had formed a committee to solicit donations and Schwerner told her there would be no trouble with Internal Revenue, that people should make their checks payable to the First Unitarian Church of New Orleans. [] was instructed to open a temporary account to deposit the checks and then to send the entire proceeds to Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy, attorneys at 511 5th Avenue, New York City.

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[]

A confidential source on October 9, 1947, made available a list of 14 section organizers and organizational secretaries of the CP.

The name of [] *New York, N.Y.* was listed as organizational secretary of the Washington Heights section.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The records of the Manhattan Board of
Elections reflect that [redacted] registered
[redacted]
and that [redacted] registered from this
address in 1950.

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The same source furnished information on
August 3, 1949, reflecting that [redacted]
was office manager of the "Daily Worker" as
of May 5, 1949.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

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1.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, U.S., Negro
Question, Communist Influence
In Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

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2.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.

* * *

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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1.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters, Internal Security-C

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the CASTRO network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin, LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

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1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~SECRET~~ (U)DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NLSER/C
ON 6-1-01

NY 100-153735

will take it by any means necessary as we know the beast that we are dealing with is that we have to create a revolution in this country and we will create a new government that is run by the people. That is run by the black people and some of the poor white people who are catching hell too. And they don't know it yet but if they don't join with us when the deal goes down we don't have time to wait for them. We are going to roll on. We are going to roll on the freedom and independence and liberation. Those who are ready to come with us and stand with us and join the Harlem Defense Council to help protect the mothers and protect the streets and our neighborhoods they will give their money to those mothers who have joined together to save their sons. They will go back into their blocks and organize their blocks into defense committees so when the deal goes through they will be able to be in the street tens of thousands strong ready to face that man. And we know how to use weapons just like they know how to use weapons. And when the deal goes down we have to be ready to confront them and beat them. I tell you brothers and sisters the message that we are carrying they will carry around Harlem on every corner every Saturday 9 to 6 P.M. to enlighten our people, to organize our people and to make our people aware of the fact of what is happening with these six youngsters and to make our people aware of the fact that in order for us to achieve our freedom and independence we must organize and fight this beast and destroy him. Next week we will probably be on 114th Street and Eighth Avenue and from there we will go down Eighth Avenue and up to Seventh Avenue and on and on until all our people get the message. In order to be prepared for this demonstration that we are going to organize, we will tell you where we will be, how we will be, and what methods we are going to use to stop these cops. That should be our slogan - "Stop the Cops".

On July 27, 1964, Defendants responded at Special Park I, Justice Gerald P. Culkin presiding. Conrad Lynn red as attorney for Rosen and PLM, Courtney L. Wilshire attorney for LYNN, Miss Jean Ann Condon as attorney for

12-81

EXH. 37

FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

F REVIEW

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SER. 8

SER. 265 ONLY

Part 3

PAGES 4-1-660

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES~~

~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~

~~ADVISED BY SLIPPING~~

~~SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFIED~~

~~DATE 4-29-81 SH~~

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NY 100-153735

Epton and HDC and Abraham Unger appeared for Gray and CCH after the proceedings started.

Detective John Rivera, Bureau of Special Services (BSS) New York City Police Department testified that Epton spoke on July 18, 1964, at street meeting at 115th Street and Lenox Ave., and said there was going to be a demonstration, not necessarily peaceful, that he (Epton) was preaching violence, also that people of Harlem should kill some cops. Epton also said to Rivera, that Rivera as a police officer of Puerto Rican origin, should be aware of subjugation of Puerto Ricans and should join in fight against cops.

Rivera testified he was equipped with a device to receive Epton's remarks for relay to a recorder.

Patrolman Francis Koopman testified he was at same location with receiving device to record Epton's remarks by way of Rivera's transmitter. He produced the recording and a transcript thereof.

Rivera then identified that material and noted that Epton had said the Negro must be free, that they were going to kill cops and judges, that no revolution can be won by peaceful means, that they would have to fight, and they would not be fully free until they smash this state totally and completely.

Patrol Clifton King testified that on July 19, 1964, he had attended a meeting at 336 Lenox Ave., where Epton had spoken of organizing a march on July 25, 1964, beginning at Lenox Ave. and 114th St., thence north on Lenox Ave., to the 135th St. police station. People would join at each block, and on side streets disturbances would be created, to suck cops into the block and, hemmed in, would be the object of bottles filled with flammable liquid. Each block would have a captain. King obtained a leaflet headed "Stop the Cops", placed in evidence.

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NY 100-153735

Detective Fritz O. Behr of BSS testified concerning a demonstration at the United Nations on July 20, 1964, at which Gray was interviewed by the press. Gray was asked about a leaflet with the name of CCH appearing on it, and Gray had told an unidentified reporter that PLM had made up the leaflet for his use. This leaflet called for organizing the demonstration on July 25, 1964.

The plaintiff closed their case, and Lynn was given to August 3, 1964, for filing of briefs. Unger requested a hearing for his clients, this being set for July 28, 1964.

At the July 28, 1964, session of the hearing, Detective Frederick Jenoure, Bureau of Special Services (BSS) of the NYCPD, testified to statements of Jesse Gray made at the meeting of July 19, 1964. Gray asked all to attend a demonstration at the United Nations on July 20, 1964, and also called for 100 men ready to die, who would be trained in guerilla warfare.

Another police witness was Detective John Rivera, BSS, on duty outside the meeting place on July 19, 1964, who testified to disorder outside the building. When asked on cross-examination if he had heard other inflammatory remarks on conditions in Harlem, Rivera said he could recall only two such instances in his three and one-half years experience in that area, although he had heard criticism of conditions many times.

N.Y. Junius Griffin, a Negro, who is a reporter for the "New York Times", appeared as a witness for the plaintiff under subpoena and verified his story under his by line in that newspaper's issue of July 20, 1964. He had written that Gray, at the July 19, 1964, meeting had called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct alleged police brutality in Harlem. On cross-examination, Griffin said his article may have been edited, but the quotation was not out of context. Griffin also noted that guerilla warfare was mentioned by Gray in connection with Mississippi and as likely in New York.

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NY 100-153735

Clarence Jones, appearing as co-counsel with Unger for Gray, urged Judge Culklin to dismiss the application saying right of petition had been taken away, that there was no proof of crime of conspiracy on part of Gray. This was denied.

Gray in testimony, denied any connection with PIM or HDC, denied any help in organizing demonstration against which preliminary injunction was obtained, or participation in preparation of leaflet in evidence. He claimed demonstration held at UN on July 20, 1964, was peaceful and aimed at promoting demands for improvement of Harlem conditions. Gray said his remarks on July 19, 1964, were in protest against police action and a call for a civilian board to review allegations of police brutality and for investigation of shooting of James Powell. He related that at this meeting of July 19, 1964, he had said many people believe that guerilla warfare might be necessary in Mississippi and something might be needed in New York. Secondly, he had said one hundred dedicated men were needed to defend Negroes by organizing a total of 50,000 to support demands for improvements in employment, housing and other social-betterment. He denied any intention to participate in demonstration scheduled by PLM and HDC.

On July 29, 1964, Jesse Gray testified that he had not participated in any of the violence in Harlem, but that he was the victim of an unprovoked blow by a policeman resulting in a cut on his face that required stitching at a hospital where he saw other people who had been injured. He attributed the looting to a general frustration but said only a minute percentage of people engaged in looting.

Judge Culklin asked what he had done to ease the riot situation, and Gray responded that he had called for an investigation of the shooting of Powell, that he had sought a disciplined reaction to that incident.

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NY 100-153735

On Cross-examination, Gray admitted use of phrase "guerilla warfare" with reference to Mississippi, and that he had said something had to be done in New York. He admitted making a call for one hundred black revolutionaries, but said it was not a call for action against the police.

Gray said he had not had contact with William Epton since a rent strike early in the year, and did not know of participation by PLM in rent strike demonstrations. He was shown photos depicting Gray and others at such a demonstration on February 8, 1964, and denied knowledge of the identity of the others. He said he could not recall if Epton was present at the UN demonstration on July 20, 1964. He could not recall if William Patterson attended the meeting on July 19, 1964, although he admitted he was acquainted with him. He said he did not know Robert Thompson. He denied any leaflet was prepared by PLM or CCH, and said the leaflet in evidence was prepared without his knowledge or consent, although admitting he had not made any protest.

On redirect examination Gray said many demonstrations have been held by CCH, with no objection to participation by others, as it is an organization open to all races. He said "black revolutionaries" meant to him persons going out into the community to bring about a change for the better.

Patrolman Francis Koopman identified the photographs as taken of a demonstration on February 8, 1964, and Detective Rivera testified to the identification of Stefan Martinot and Fred Jerome, appearing in the photos, as members of PLM and Fred Halstead as a member of the Socialist Workers Party.

The hearing was then closed, with Judge Culkin setting July 31, 1964, for the filing of briefs, decision to be rendered thereafter.

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NY 100-153735

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NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

During the course of demonstrations and violence following the shooting of James Powell, the following statistics were compiled:

Manhattan

Civilians Killed	1
Civilians Injured	91
Members of Police Force Injured	37
Arrests	190
Properties Damaged	119

Brooklyn

Civilians Killed	0
Civilians Injured	10
Members of Police Force Injured	8
Arrests	306
Properties damaged	513

NYCPD
August 6, 1964

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NY 100-153735

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III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Committee To Advance Racial
Integration in the Schools (CARIS)

CARIS, Post Office Box 102, Kensington Station, Brooklyn 18, New York, has stated purpose of achieving a fully integrated quality educational program for all school children in New York City in the shortest possible time.

[NY T-17
May 11, 1964]

XW

The following are officers of CARIS:

Co-Chairmen

WILMA JAFFEE
HARVEY FREEMAN

NY

XW

Executive
Secretary

CAROL WEINSHENKER

Editor of CARIS
Bulletin "Exchange" INA HALFANT

This organization has no stated policy with respect to the Communist Party. X

[NY T-215
July, 1964]

XW

[redacted] member of the New York State CP Commission on Schools. recently stated that [redacted] were both current members of the CP.

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[NY T-36
August 13, 1964]

XW

- 447 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~NY~~ [redacted] a member of the CP from March, 1962 to October, 1963, advised on December 18, 1962, that the Flatbush Club of the CP held its regular meeting at the home of [redacted] and that [redacted] was present at this meeting.

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b7C

At the June 12, 1964 meeting of the Kings County CP Council, [redacted] a Kings County CP Council member stated, "We should help CARIS as much as possible". ~~Xu~~

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[NY T-17
June 15, 1964] ~~Xu~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

B. Congress of Racial Equality

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be proceeded by the name of the chapter.

The Communist Party, USA, will be referred to as the CPUSA.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSES

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On April 14, 1964, [redacted] Community Relations Director, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York City, made available a brochure which sets forth background information concerning CORE.

Pertinent information in this brochure is set forth below.

"The first CORE group was organized in 1942 by Farmer (JAMES FARMER, National CORE Director) and a group of students at the University of Chicago who believed that it was time, in his words, 'to substitute bodies for exhortations.' The bodies went into service immediately in sit-ins and on picket lines. CORE spread across the country as its local chapters pioneered in non-violent techniques. Its early victories included desegregation of dime store lunch counters in St. Louis and Baltimore, theatres in Denver and Washington, a swimming pool at the Palisades Amusement Park in New Jersey. The list has kept growing.

"There were sit-ins at Miami lunch counters, a Pilgrimage of Prayer in Richmond to protest the closing of Virginia's public schools, a campaign for voter registration in four counties of South Carolina. During the first year of that campaign, new Negro voters in one precinct elected 16 or 17 representatives to the Democratic county convention.

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NY 100-153735

In Columbia, the Negro vote was decisive in defeating a segregationist candidate for mayor. In recent years, CORE chapters have been operating extensively in the Deep South, concentrating on the fundamental problems of voter registration, Negro employment and integration of public accommodations.

"CORE's non-violent methods have also been increasingly effective in desegregating employment, schools and housing in the North. CORE is content with neither promises not tokenism, and its aggressiveness has sometimes provoked criticism. At one point, The New York Times complained editorially that CORE's tactics were inconveniencing 'innocent bystanders.' CORE replied that, on the issue of civil rights, there can be no innocent bystanders. Those who stand by while others are made targets for discrimination and bigotry must share in the guilt.

"By the time sit-ins attracted national attention in 1960, direct action had been enabling CORE members to fight discrimination in their own communities for 18 years. CORE's action projects have been carried out by local people whenever appropriate, and they have always been non-violent...

"CORE sees discrimination as a problem for all Americans. Not just Negroes suffer from it and not just Negroes will profit when it is eliminated. Furthermore, Negroes alone cannot eliminate it. Equality cannot be seized any more than it can be given. It must be a shared experience.

"CORE is an inter-racial group. Membership involves no religious affiliation. It is open to anybody who opposes racial discrimination, who wants to fight it and who will adhere to CORE's rules. The only people not welcome in CORE are 'those Americans whose loyalty is primarily to a foreign power and those whose tactics and beliefs are contrary to democracy and human values.' CORE has only one enemy: discrimination, and only one function; to fight that enemy. It has no desire to complicate its task by acquiring a subversive taint, and it avoids partisan politics of any kind...

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NY 100-153735

"Much of CORE's work is carried on by its chapters. These vary in structure according to their locations and the specific problems they face. They support themselves through membership dues and contributions from local supporters..."

"The national office co-ordinates the work of its local chapters. It organizes training conferences and workshops which teach the theory and practice of non-violent action and give chapters an opportunity to exchange ideas and information. Its field staff encourages the formation of new groups and assists existing ones..."

"National CORE plans and carries out action projects which are designed to focus attention on problems of national significance. The Freedom Rides, in 1961, are the best known example of this..."

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On April 14, 1964, [] advised that each local chapter is autonomous and acts independently from the National Office of CORE. He stated that as long as these chapters conform to the general policies of CORE, they act with the approval of CORE. However, in those instances where the local chapter of CORE acts contrary to the policy set forth by the National Office, the local chapter faces disciplinary action by the National Office.

As an example, [] cited the action of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE in calling for a "stall-in" in opposition to the policy of CORE, resulting in CORE completely suspending all CORE activities of the Brooklyn Chapter. The "stall-in" calls for "tying up" all main traffic arteries to the World's Fair, New York City, on April 22, 1964.

[]

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NY 100-153735

As of April 14, 1964, the Brooklyn Chapter, according to [] was still under suspension and the National Office had not yet decided what further action to take against the Brooklyn Chapter.

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On April 14, 1964, [] advised that, to his knowledge, there is no Communist control or domination of either CORE or any of its local chapters with the possible exception of the Brooklyn, New York, and Queens, New York Chapters of CORE.

[] stated that OLIVER LEEDS, who is active in the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, is an admitted former CPUSA member.

[] advised that he suspects one or two other individuals in the Brooklyn Chapter might be CPUSA members or at least sympathetic to the CPUSA cause but stated he was unable to furnish any basis for his suspicions or the identities of those he suspects.

[] further advised that in the Queens Chapter of CORE he suspects that [] who is active in the Queens Chapter is a CPUSA sympathizer. [] was unable to furnish any specific basis for this belief.

LOCATION

On April 14, 1964, [] advised that the office of CORE is located at 38 Park Row, New York City.

OFFICERS OF CORE

On April 14, 1964, [] advised that the officers of CORE are:

JAMES NEARMER



National Director
Associate Director
Program Director
Community Relations Director
Organization Director

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

CHAPTERS

Brooklyn Chapter

The following list of officers of Brooklyn CORE, 319 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, were made available:



OLIVER LEEDS



Chairman
Vice Chairman
Recording Secretary
Corresponding Secretary
Treasurer
Membership Secretary
Housing Chairman
School Chairman
Newspaper Chairman
Employment Chairman
Public Relations
Education Chairman

b6
b7C

NY T-229

April 6, 1964

XW

OLIVER LEEDS attended a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, Kings County CP (KCCP), which was held on May 15, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-4 (U)

May 16, 1958

XW

It was announced at a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, KCCP, which was held on October 29, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, that LEEDS had left the CPUSA because he felt that the CPUSA was doing nothing then and he could not work with the leadership at that time.

NY T-71

October 30, 1958

XW

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

LEEDS attended a street meeting on June 29, 1961, at DeKalb and Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, which meeting was sponsored by the KCCP. ~~XU~~

[NY T-71
July 5, 1961] ~~XU~~

It is believed that LEEDS is not a current CPUSA member.

[NY T-71
April 3, 1964] ~~XU~~

JERRY COVICI is the Chairman of the Tenants Committee of Brooklyn CORE.

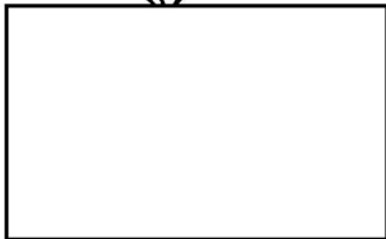
[NY T-50
February 6, 1964] ~~XU~~

JERRY COVICI was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, CP, Brooklyn, New York, which was held on November 13, 1961, at COVICI's residence, 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York. ~~XU~~

[NY T-118 and NY T-117
November 16, 1961] ~~XU~~

Bronx Chapter

The following list of officers of Bronx CORE, 1315 Boston Road, Bronx, New York, were made available:



Chairman
Co-Chairman
Labor Chairman
Vice Chairman
Picket Leader
Picket Leader
Picket Leader

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[NY T-229
April 6, 1964] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

The names of 10 participants in past Bronx CORE demonstrations, including [redacted] Bronx, New York, were made available.

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NYCPD
April 6, 1964

On August 16, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Bronx CPUSA Press Committee which was held at 3810 Park Avenue, Bronx, New York. XW

NY T-40 and NY T-167
August 20, 1962] XW

Manhattan Chapters

1. Downtown CORE

officers of

The following list of Downtown CORE, 64 Delancey Street, New York City, was made available:

[redacted]
Chairman
Vice Chairman
Secretary
Treasurer
Membership Director
Testing Committee Chairman
Community Relations Chairman
Finance Committee
Membership Committee
Educational Committee
Educational Committee
Employment Committee
Housing Committee

Housing Committee
Professional Fund Raiser

NY T-229
April 6, 1964] XW

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

[] attended a meeting of the CPUSA in the lower Manhattan area of New York City, on April 6, 1964. XW

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b7C

[NY T- 33 and NY T- 32
April 7, 1964] XW

The names of eight participants in past Downtown CORE demonstrations, including [] were made available.

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b7C

[NY T-229
April 6, 1964] XW

[] attended a general membership meeting of Burning Issues which was held at [] New York, New York, on January 15, 1963. [] was named to a social committee at this meeting. X (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-28
February 6, 1963] XW

[NY T- 168
February 8, 1963] XW

[] attended a Burning Issues Forum which was held at [] New York, New York, on January 23, 1963. The meeting, according to each of the informants, was addressed by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON. XW

b6
b7C

[] a member of the CPUSA from December, 1947 to 1957, and from December, 1961 to October, 1963 XW

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b7D

[NY T- 168
January 24, 1963] XW

[NY T- 64
January 28, 1963] XW

[NY T-28
February 6, 1963]

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

del. May 6, 1964

del. May 21, 1964

A characterization of Burning Issues is attached to the appendix section of this report.

"The Worker", issue of September 24, 1961, page 11, refers to WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Chairman of the New York State CP.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

2. Uptown CORE

The following list of ~~officers of~~ officers of Uptown CORE, Room 101, Hotel Theresa, 2970 7th Avenue, New York, was made available:

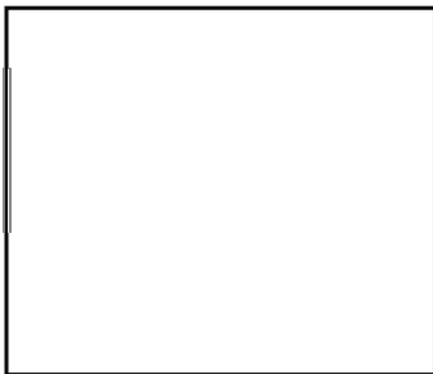


Chairman
Membership Chairman
Secretary
Treasurer

b6
b7C

3. East River CORE

The following list of ~~officers of~~ officers of East River Core, 81 East 125th Street, Room 211-212, New York City, was made available:



Chairman
Steering Committee
Steering Committee
Steering Committee
Steering Committee
Steering Committee
Chairman, Housing Committee
Chairman, Educational Committee
Block Captain
Block Captain

b6
b7C

NY T-229
April 6, 1964

Xu

- 457
~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

[redacted] who is also known as [redacted] attended an informal discussion group which was held by Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members in New Haven, Connecticut, on June 9, 1963. [redacted] stated during the discussion that he had discontinued his membership in the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in New York City, and that he was not affiliated with any organization. *XW*

b6
b7C

[NY T- 169
June 10, 1963] *XW*

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the YSA is attached to the Appendix section of this report.

Queens Chapter

The following list of officers of Queens CORE, 112-30 Farmers Boulevard, Queens, New York, was made available:

[redacted]	<u>Chairman</u>
	<u>First Vice Chairman</u>
	<u>Second Vice Chairman</u>
	<u>Treasurer</u>
	<u>Financial Secretary</u>
	<u>Recording Secretary</u>
	<u>Corresponding Secretary</u>
	<u>Membership Chairman</u>
	<u>Housing Chairman</u>
	<u>Employment Chairman</u>
<u>Action Chairman</u>	
<u>Publicity Chairman</u>	

b6
b7C

[NY T-229
April 6, 1964] *XW*

- 458 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

One of the CPUSA members who attended the National CPUSA meeting held in New York City during the period June 21 to June 25, 1962, stated, while at a party which was held on June 23, 1962, at the residence of [redacted]

[redacted] Queens, New York, that [redacted] was not a member of the CPUSA at that time, but that he planned to try to get [redacted] back into the CPUSA in the near future. XW

[NY T- 98
July 24, 1962] XW

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b7C

A member of the CPUSA from 1949 to 1951, advised on January 13, 1954, that she knew [redacted] to be a member of the CPUSA during her membership.

[redacted]
January 13, 1954

b6
b7C
b7D

A meeting was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CPUSA members of Brooklyn, New York, who were interested in youth matters. [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting. XW

[NY T-71
November 25, 1957] XW

b6
b7C

Staten Island Chapter (S.I. CORE)

1. Location

S.I. CORE will in the future hold their meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month rather than approximately every Tuesday evening as they have in the past at the Markham Community Center, Markham Housing Project, Broadway and Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York.

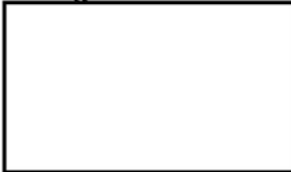
[NY T- 170
July 29, 1964] XW

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~^(U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of S.I. CORE which was held on Staten Island, New York, on July 14, 1964, the following officers of S.I. CORE were elected:



ZEKOR ANTONSEN

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Recording Secretary
Corresponding Secretary
Treasurer
Facts and Investigations
Committee, Chairman

b6
b7C

[redacted] declined to accept a position as an officer of S.I. CORE. [redacted] stated she did not want S.I. CORE attacked because of her [redacted] past activities, as had the Parents and Teachers Association on Staten Island been attacked when [redacted] ran for office in that organization some time ago. [redacted] replaced ERDINE ANTONSEN as Recording Secretary.

b6
b7C

NY T-171
July 16, 1964

XW

A CPUSA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of ZEKOR ANTONSEN.

[redacted] a CPUSA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget Zeke is Chairman of the Party on Staten Island, and is recognized as such."

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b7C

NY T-93
February 25, 1963

XW

- 460 -

~~SECRET~~^(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)
NY 100-153735

As of October 30, 1953 [redacted]
was a member of the Professional Group
of the CPUSA in New Orleans, Louisiana,
and some of the meetings of this group
were held in [redacted] home. XW

b6
b7C

[NY T- 172
October 30, 1953] XW

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CPUSA
Committee meeting was held at 1110
Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.
ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this
meeting. X (U)

[NY T- 4
June 10, 1963] XW

3. Membership if S.I. CORE

S. I. CORE has a total membership of 700 individuals
which includes associate members who are members in name only
but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist it in its activities.
by paying yearly dues of \$3 per year which is the dues assess-
ment for both active and associate members. There are 25
active members in S.I. CORE.

Some of the associate members of S.I. CORE are
[redacted]

b6
b7C

[NY T-170
April 10, 1964] XW

On March 1, 1964, a CPUSA meeting was held
at [redacted] residence. [redacted]

[redacted] New York. [redacted]
[redacted] were among
those present at the meeting. XW

[NY T-93
March 2, 1964] XW

- 461 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, [redacted] husband, stated that [redacted] goes to CPUSA meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, New York, [redacted] stated that his wife was then a member of the CPUSA. *XW*

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[NY T-93
July 3, 1961
January 16, 1962] *XW*

4. Activities of S.I. CORE

In addition to its meetings S.I. CORE holds demonstrations and rallies in the area of Staten Island, New York, whenever its members believe it is pertinent to hold such demonstrations and rallies, in order to achieve the aims and purposes for which National CORE and its chapters were formed.

The demonstrations of S.I. CORE include picketing and boycotting, such as the picketing of an establishment wherein they believe racial discrimination is being practiced or the boycotting of a local school in which a racial incident may have occurred.

[NY T-170
August 10, 1964] *XW*

5. Picketing by Individuals with CPUSA Sympathies in S.I. CORE Activities

On various dates from August 24, 1961, through July 14, 1964, ZEKOR ANTONSEN attended 18 separate functions of S.I. CORE, such as an S.I. CORE rally, meeting or demonstration.

[*XW* NY T-170 NY T-171, NY T-174
and NY T- 175
Various dates from August 29,
1961 to July 16, 1964] *XW*

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NY 100-153735

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On various dates from August 24, 1961 through June 16, 1964, ERDINE ANTONSEN attended 32 separate functions of S.I. CORE, such as an S.I. CORE rally, meeting or demonstration.

[NY T-170, NY T-171, NY T-174
and NY T-175
Various dates from
August 29, 1961 to July 7, 1964] Xu

1964, [] On various dates from May 28, 1963 to July 14, attended six S.I. CORE rallies or meetings.

[NY T-170, NY T-171, NY T-174
and NY T-175
Various dates from June 4,
1963 to July 16, 1964] Xu

1963, [] On various dates from August 24, 1961 to August 25, attended three separate S.I. CORE rallies.

[NY T-170, NY T-171 and NY T-174
Various dates from August 29,
1961 to August 26, 1963] Xu

1963, [] On various dates from August 24, 1961 to August 25, attended three rallies and one meeting of S.I. CORE.

[NY T-170, NY T-171 and NY T-174
Various dates from August 29,
1961 to August 26, 1963] Xu

1963, [] On various dates from August 24, 1961 to August 25, attended two rallies and one meeting of S.I. CORE.

[NY T-170
Various dates from August 29,
1961 to August 26, 1963] Xu

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NY 100-153735

A CPUSA meeting was held on December 8, 1963, at the home of [redacted], New York. During the course of the meeting, [redacted] referred to [redacted] and [redacted] as then being CPUSA members. *XW*

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NY T- 93
December 9, 1963

XW

The only time ZEKOR ANTONSEN's influence or control in the functioning of S.I. CORE is shown, is when a picketing is arranged by S.I. CORE.

Since ANTONSEN is self-employed, he can leave his employment at any time and make arrangements for the picketing as well as participate in it.

ANTONSEN, due to his nature, likes to participate in this type of activity and the membership of S.I. CORE, recognizing this trait, permits him to do so inasmuch as almost all the other members are unable to participate.

ERDINE ANTONSEN, the wife of ZEKOR, has little influence in policy making decisions of S.I. CORE.

An example of the influence of ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN in the activities of S.I. CORE is cited in the fact that the membership of S.I. CORE recently voted against a resolution made jointly by ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN that S.I. CORE participate in National CORE's "stall-in" at the World's Fair.

Members of S.I. CORE know that ZEKOR ANTONSEN drinks, but though ZEKOR ANTONSEN always "has a few in him" he is never "really drunk".

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NY100-153735

ZEKOR ANTONSEN is somewhat "unstable", but not to the extent that it is obvious to everyone who meets him.

[NY T-171
June 19, 1964] Xu

ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN are interested in "having things run their way" in S.I. CORE but up to this time they have been unsuccessful.

The Vice Chairman of S.I. CORE as well as another charter member of S.I. CORE carefully weigh any suggestions made by either of the ANTONSENs as to the activities of S.I. CORE before it is decided if their suggestions are in the best interests of S.I. CORE.

[NY T-170
June 23, 1964] Xu

ZEKOR ANTONSEN was present at a meeting of S.I. CORE held on June 9, 1964. ANTONSEN took "only a passive interest" in the meeting and did not discuss any activity of his committee, the Investigations and Fact Finding Committee.

[NY T-170
June 17, 1964] Xu

The function of the Facts and Investigations Committee is to investigate complaints of any Negroes who allege that racial discrimination has been practiced when they attempted to purchase a home on Staten Island.

[NY T- 170
August 10, 1964] Xu

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NY 100-153735

At a S.I. CORE picnic which was held on September 26, 1961, on Staten Island, New York, [redacted] were among the individuals present at the picnic.

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[NY T- 170
September 26, 1961] XW

At a S.I. CORE party which was held on January 1, 1962, on Staten Island, New York, [redacted] were among the individuals present at the party.

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[NY T- 170
January 10, 1962] XW

At a S.I. CORE meeting which was held on May 1, 1962, on Staten Island, New York, it was announced that [redacted] had donated \$30 to S.I. CORE.

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[NY T- 170
May 11, 1962] XW

XW 6. Pertinent CPUSA Activity and Interest in S.I. CORE

At a CPUSA meeting held on January 3, 1960, at the home of [redacted] New York, [redacted] made the statement that ERDINE ANTONSEN would be invited to the next meeting as a delegate from the "Zeke Antonsen-Jack Rosen" group in an effort to "wipe out" differences between their CPUSA group and the Antonsen-Rosen group and to see if the membership might be consolidated. XW

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[NY T- 93
January 5, 1960] XW

At a CPUSA meeting held on January 14, 1960, at the home of [redacted] New York, [redacted] told those in attendance that he did not want JACK and JUDY ROSEN or ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN in their CPUSA club. [redacted] said it would be alright to coordinate activities between their group and the other group on major issues and to "keep up" liaison with them. XW

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[NY T- 93
January 28, 1960] XW

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NY 100-153735

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[redacted] and [redacted] belong to a CPUSA group on Staten Island, New York, which could be described as an industrial division or group and which is actually a "splinter" group from a New York City Printing "Group" of the CPUSA, of which [redacted] were, and possibly still, are members. Membership in this group, which is small, is restricted to men employed in industry. XW

[NY T-93
May 16, 1960] XW

ERDINE ANTONSEN, ZEKOR ANTONSEN, [redacted] and [redacted] and possibly one other individual are members of a CPUSA group on Staten Island, New York, which is known as a CP "street unit". XW

[NY T-93
May 16, 1960] XW

At a recent CPUSA meeting held at the home of [redacted] Staten Island, New York, consideration was given by the CPUSA members present to admitting other CPUSA members into the group and the name of ZEKOR ANTONSEN was suggested as a possibility. It was decided that ANTONSEN would not be considered for admission because he drinks too much. XW

[NY T-93
January 16, 1962] XW

On February 24, 1963, a CPUSA meeting was held at 29 Stecher Street, Staten Island, New York, and that among the CPUSA members present were [redacted] and [redacted]

Following the collection of dues, [redacted] suggested that "the other group" be brought into "our" group. [redacted] immediately responded by asking, "You mean Zeke and the others?" When [redacted] answered in the affirmative, [redacted] stated, "They come in - I go out!" Following a discussion on this point, [redacted] spoke up XW

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NY 100-153735

and stated, "Well, we can't forget that Zeke is Chairman of the Party on Staten Island, and recognized as such." XW

NY T-93
February 25, 1963

On March 1, 1964, a CPUSA meeting was held at the home of [redacted] New York. During the course of the meeting, conversation turned to ZEKOR ANTONSEN and those in attendance "really ripped him apart." He was severely criticized for taking part in an S.I. CORE school boycott on Staten Island wherein he answered questions put to him by a reporter. [redacted] said that he and his wife, [redacted] belong to S.I. CORE but that they stayed in the background. [redacted] stated that [redacted] has had a "lot of trouble" with ZEKOR ANTONSEN and his active part in S.I. CORE. XW

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NY T-93
March 2, 1964

At the present time, as far as informant knows, there is only one CPUSA group operating on Staten Island, New York. This is the "Industrial" type group headed by [redacted] and whose members work in some industry or in some trade. XW

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Informant believes, although he cannot say definitely, that ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN go to CPUSA meetings in New York City or "somewhere outside of Staten Island" and that in addition to the ANTONSENs the only other person he thinks might attend the same meetings as the ANTONSENs is [redacted] wife of [redacted]. Informant reached this opinion based on comments [redacted] has made concerning [redacted] CPUSA activity. XW

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

[redacted] are no longer friendly with the ANTONSENS and if they are active CPUSA members, belong to "some" CPUSA unit other than the one to which the ANTONSENS belong. Xu

It is possible there is a CPUSA unit separate from the "Industrial" type group on Staten Island. That if this is so, informant thinks this unit has been established by the CPUSA as a separate unit set apart from the "Industrial" type group and this might be an explanation why [redacted] described ZEKOR ANTONSEN as the Chairman of the CPUSA on Staten Island, New York, and recognized as such. Xu

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The informant cannot understand why the "Industrial" type group considered bringing ERDINE and possibly ZEKOR ANTONSEN into their group. Informant stated that it is informant's opinion that plans to bring the ANTONSENS into the "Industrial" type group have been discontinued because [redacted] would resign immediately if they were brought into the group, and because ANTONSEN in addition to his drinking habits, does not like to follow orders and tends to do things on his own regardless of the consequences. Xu

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Concerning ZEKOR ANTONSEN's activity in S.I. CORE, the informant has formed the opinion that while members of the "Industrial" group do not object to the ANTONSENS working in S.I. CORE, they feel that their work should be discreet and "behind the scenes." That is the reason members of the "Industrial" type group were so disturbed when ZEKOR ANTONSEN lead an S.I. CORE picket line in front of Public School Number 15 on Staten Island, New York, on May 21, 1964. This picket line demonstration was conducted by S.I. CORE due to alleged racial remarks made by a teacher of the school. Xu

[NY T-93
June 17, 1964] Xu

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NY 100-153735

ROBERT THOMPSON, District Organizer, New York CP District, in discussing the organizational set-up in the New York CP District stated there "is no CP at all on Staten Island." Xu

[NY T-59
January 27, 1964] Xu

CPUSA INTEREST IN GENERAL

At the fourth day's session on June 19, 1963, of the National Youth Conference, CPUSA, which was held in New York City, from June 16-June 19, 1963, DANIEL RUBIN stated that in order to accomplish the objectives of the CPUSA Youth which are: 1) unite youth against monopoly enslavement, (2) build alliances between youth movements and the working class and (3) examining the issues, organization forms and the channels they take in order to establish Negro-white unity.

As to number 3, he listed the issues as peace, Negro rights, civil rights and job security and he stated to develop mass movements around these issues we must approach mass movements through: (1) mass organization such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), CORE; (2) labor unions; (3) "left organizations" and (4) the Party and its public voice.

[NY T-176 and NY T- 177
June 19, 1963] Xu

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN was National Youth Director, CPUSA, at that time.

[NY T-25
October 11, 1963] Xu

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 11, 1963, at the Central Plaza Annex, New York City, a CPUSA sponsored affair was held. During the course of this gathering of approximately 400 CPUSA members, WILLIAM ALBERTSON who was chairman of the meeting, announced that the "Congress of Racial Equality" was holding a demonstration on July 12, 1963, at Allerton Avenue and Boston Post Road in the Bronx, New York, at 10:30 a.m. ALBERTSON urged all who were present at the affair to try to attend this demonstration.

[NY T- 59
July 12, 1963] XU

WILLIAM ALBERTSON was the Executive Secretary of the New York District CP, as of October, 1963. XU

[NY T-5
October 13, 1963] XU

"The Worker", July 7, 1964, published a statement of the New York CP District that ALBERTSON had been expelled from the Party.

At a meeting of the New York District Board, CP, which was held in New York City, on August 19, 1963, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON stated white people may join and work in such organizations as CORE and the NAACP and, therefore, Party members could join the two organizations and attempt to recruit CPUSA members from these organizations once they had become active in CORE and the NAACP. XU

[NY T- 4
August 21, 1963] XU

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)
NY 100-153735

On September 13, 1963, an unidentified individual contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at CPUSA headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, for DAVIS' assistance in a case in Georgia involving a youth who was being charged with insurrection. DAVIS, who advised he would help, wanted to send a "wire" to the youth in jail, however, [redacted] a clerical employee at CPUSA headquarters, called CORE, who suggested if a "wire" was sent that it should be sent to the youth's lawyer rather than to the youth in jail. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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[NY T-1
September 13, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

As of August 30, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was the National Secretary, CPUSA. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T- 178
August 30, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

In April, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was elected a member of the Secretariat and the National Board of the CPUSA by members of the National Executive Board, CPUSA, at a meeting held in New York City in April, 1964. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T- 19
April 9, 1964] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

It is noted that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS died on August 22, 1964, in Beth Israel Hospital, New York City.

~~SECRET~~ (U) [redacted] is a receptionist-secretary at CPUSA headquarters. [redacted] is considered to be a functionary of the CPUSA.

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[redacted] CPUSA
member [redacted]
[redacted]

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, New York City, CP, which was held on September 24, 1963, DORETTA TARMON, a member of the club who is working in CORE, reported on CORE's shortcomings such as lack of discipline, people talking out of order and other "things of that nature". ~~XU~~

[NY T- 13
September 25, 1963] ~~XU~~

It is not known whether or not DORETTA TARMON was now working in CORE.

[NY T-13
March 19, 1964] ~~XU~~

In October, 1963, a summary of the Tuesday's, October 1, 1963, session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), CPUSA, meeting which was held in New York City from October 1-6, 1963, was made available. ~~XU~~

This summary reflected that during the course of the session, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS stated that our Party in the South must find a center around which to rally the progressive forces down there. This is necessary more than ever. The South will supply this country with new reserves for peace and progress. We must get into this struggle in the South now. It is true there are several obstacles in our way. We must, nevertheless, get in and help solve some of these problems; otherwise we will be set back for years. In the past, the Party was ahead of its time, but now we have not played the role in the Negro movement that we are capable of playing. We, therefore, need some kind of new left center that would unite the Negro people. We can provide personnel for this. We must do at least as much as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, CORE or the Negro writers. We have the ideological means. We must try to get into all these organizations. ~~XU~~

[NY T-19
October, 1963] ~~XU~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

The CPUSA to my knowledge, never requested any CPUSA members to form or infiltrate CORE though CPUSA members are told to join mass organizations and CPUSA members have been urged to participate in CORE activities such as "sit-ins", picket lines, etc.

[NY T- 10
April 3, 1964] XU

Whenever CORE conducts public demonstrations, CPUSA members participate if possible. However, CORE makes every attempt to keep CPUSA members from being active in CORE. To my knowledge, there are no CPUSA instructions to infiltrate CORE.

[NY T- 36
April 6, 1964] XU

There is no evidence of any CPUSA direction on a national, state or local level to infiltrate CORE except the general "Party line" instructions to work with any and all mass organizations.

[NY T-36
April 10, 1964] XU

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed DANNY RUBIN departing from 23 West 26th Street, New York, at 12:10 p.m. on April 20, 1964. He walked to Horn and Hardart at 31st Street and Broadway, New York, where he met [redacted] CORE. RUBIN and [redacted] walked to the Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City, where they met with GUS HALL at 12:40 p.m. and had lunch with him until 1:20 p.m. RUBIN and [redacted] continued to talk and eat after the departure of HALL. At 1:48 p.m. RUBIN and [redacted] parted.

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[redacted] After departing from the Prince George Hotel, [redacted] travelled to 38 Park Row, New York City, where he entered Room 317, the premises of which is occupied by CORE.

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NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

With respect to 23 West 26th Street, New York City, it is to be noted that this is the building in which the National and New York State offices of the CPUSA; the Editorial and office staff of "The Worker"; the Editorial Staff of "Political Affairs", a self-described theoretical organ of the CPUSA, are located.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, on June 18, 1964, stated that he had met with [redacted] and that [redacted] is a CPUSA member. *Xu*

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[NY T-20
June 18, 1964] *Xu*

GUS HALL is the General Secretary, CPUSA. *Xu*

[NY T-45
May 7, 1962] *Xu*

[redacted] had represented the Queens, Bronx and Brooklyn Chapters of CORE at a meeting with Queens District Attorney FRANK D. O'CONNOR about a traffic "stall-in" at the World's Fair on April 22, 1964, the opening day of the Fair. O'CONNOR had obtained a court order against this "stall-in" and was urging the CORE leaders to call it "off". The article reflected that these leaders rejected O'CONNOR's plea.

"Newsday", Nassau County daily newspaper, April 21, 1964

[redacted] was a member of the Jefferson Section of the CPUSA in 1947. *Xu*

[NY T-156
March 17, 1947] *Xu*

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

On May 13, 1964, at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section of the CPUSA held under the name of the "Writers Club" in Room BB, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York City, JAMES TORMEY stated that "we" should concentrate in the NAACP and the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) because we have good contacts in these organizations, however, it is difficult to penetrate the CORE or the Urban League because they have white leadership. TORMEY said that we must concentrate our efforts in mass organization work and in our unions and even though our number is small, each of us at this meeting should be able to move thousands of people. *XW*

[NY T-65
May 15, 1964] *XW*

JAMES TORMEY is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA. *XW*

[NY T-45
May 7, 1962] *XW*

On June 14, 1964, at a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District, CP, which was held in Washington Heights, Manhattan, New York, ROBERT THOMPSON stated that it is the responsibility of members of the Trade Union Commission to increase the size of the NALC through the people in their unions. He mentioned that the Party is not strong in the NAACP or CORE. He stated that only if we can get Party people into these organizations will we be able to move them from the bottom. *XW*

[NY T-65
June 16, 1964] *XW*

By action of the New York District Board, New York District CP, on October 29, 1963. ROBERT THOMPSON was elected District Organizer of the New York CP District. *XW*

[NY T-4
October 30, 1962] *XW*

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On June 24, 1964, the East Side Tenants Council held a meeting at 23 Second Avenue, New York City. At the meeting it was ascertained that ED FONTANILLS did not attend the meeting because he was "busy" with one of his functions in the CORE. *Xu*

[NY T- 168
July 1, 1964] *Xu*

On various dates from April 17, 1963 to May 29, 1963, ED FONTANILLS attended four meetings of the Executive Committee of Burning Issues at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York. *Xu*

[NY T-28, [redacted]
previously described and NY T-
Various dates from April 23
to May 31, 1963] *Xu*

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ED FONTANILLS attended a session of the Crown Heights Forum which was held at Parkway Plaza. 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on October 20, 1963. *Xu*

[NY T-14
October 20, 1963] *Xu*

The Crown Heights Forum is sponsored by the Crown Heights Section of the Kings County CP, Brooklyn, New York, and is open to CPUSA members and non-members. *Xu*

[NY T- 12
January 17, 1961] *Xu*

On June 29, 1964, at a CPUSA club meeting in Apartment number 2H, 65 Second Avenue, New York City, [redacted] stated he did not want to take "leadership" from Downtown Manhattan CORE because there were a "lot" of ultra leftists and members of Progressive Labor who were associated with Downtown Manhattan CORE. *Xu*

[NY T- 32
July 2, 1964] *Xu*

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On June 29, 1964, at a CPUSA club meeting at 65 Second Avenue, New York City, [] stated he did not want to take "leadership" from Downtown Manhattan CORE when [] said that "we" will help in any activity by the CORE or the NAACP but "we" cannot initiate it. ~~XU~~

[] said there was a "lot" of ultra leftists and members of Progressive Labor in Downtown Manhattan CORE and Brooklyn CORE. ~~XU~~

NY T- 33
July 2, 1964

On July 14, 1964, at a private concert held by PETE SEEGER for the benefit of the new magazine, American Dialog. DORSETTA TARMON stated that PETE SEEGER was singing at the Long Island Arena on September 12, 1964, during a benefit for CORE and that she would have tickets for it. ~~XU~~

NY T- 33
July 17, 1964

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CPUSA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CPUSA in January, 1950, was Chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew PETE SEEGER as a CPUSA member from 1947 to 1949.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 5, 1961, page 3, reported that PETE SEEGER who had been indicted in March, 1957, on ten counts of contempt for refusing to answer ten questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) about his political beliefs and associates, was sentenced on April 4, 1961, by

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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Federal Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY in Federal Court, New York City (Southern District of New York) to a year on each of ten counts, sentences to run concurrently. According to the article, SEEGER remained free on \$2,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction.

American Dialog is the successor to the cultural magazine "Mainstream".

A characterization of "Mainstream" is contained in the Appendix.

On July 14, 1964, at a concert given by PETE SEEGER which was held at the Briar Hall Country Club in Ossining, New York, and which was sponsored by the American Dialog Magazine, DORETTA THARMON stated there will be a benefit for CORE at the Long Island Arena, Long Island, New York, on September 12, 1964. She said that PETE SEEGER will sing there and that she will have tickets for it. ~~XU~~

[NY T- 32
July 17, 1964] ~~XU~~

At a meeting of the East Side Tenants Council which was held on August 26, 1964, at 23 Second Avenue, New York City, [] said that the cases of the "CORE kids" that were arrested at the World's Fair "stall-in" and on which she has been working, have been a victory as all of them have been "put over" under the Civil Rights Law. ~~XU~~

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[NY T- 33
September 2, 1964] ~~XU~~

[] was described as the Chairman of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, as of April 7, 1964. ~~XU~~

[NY T-13
April 7, 1964] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP. Willd was held at the home of DORRETTA TARMON, TARMON announced that on September 12, 1964, CORE is sponsoring a concert in Long Island and that tickets will be brought X U to the next meeting.

NY T-13

August 31, 1964

X U

INFORMATION CONCERNING PICKET LINES,
RALLIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

At 6:00 a.m. on June 13, 1963, pickets under the sponsorship of the Joint Committee for Equal Employment (JCEE) began to demonstrate at the site of the construction on Harlem Hospital, 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City.

The pickets included representatives from the SWP, the Urban League, CORE, the NALC, the Association of Catholic Trade Unions (ACTU), the Workers Defense League (WDL) and the NAACP.

The pickets, at the peak, numbered about 100. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest the alleged discrimination against Negroes and Puerto Ricans being employed on the construction site by the American Federal of Labor (AFL) Building Trades Council.

The demonstration was concluded at 3:15 p.m. and there were no incidents during the demonstration.

NYCPD ~~REPORT~~ BY ~~NAME~~, JUNE 13, 1963

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

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Beginning on Tuesday, June 18, 1963, the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE organized a sit-in at the office of the State Commission for Human Rights, 270 Broadway, New York, New York.

This sit-in, which is still in progress, has as its purpose the forcing of action to change New York City's high school zoning system. It stemmed from the refusal of the New York City Board of Education to permit two Negro children in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn to attend academic high schools other than John Jay High School which is zoned for the area.

The participants of this sit-in number about 14 at any one time, but the personnel has changed several times since the sit-in began.

The names of the participants are not known other than those identified in the newspapers.

Articles concerning this sit-in have appeared in the following New York daily newspapers:

New York "Daily News", June 20, 1963, page 40, column 3
New York "World Telegram and Sun," June 19, 1963
7th Sports Edition

NY/ These articles identified BARBARA WEEKS, OLIVER LEEDS, REBECCA MORRIS and Mrs. ELAINE BIBULD as leaders of this sit-in.

This entire sit-in has been peaceful and there has been no acts of violence.

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[redacted]
June 20, 1963

[redacted] was a member of the International Workers Order (IWO) Lodge 817 as of March, 1952.

[NY T- 91
April, 1952]

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Club of the Harlem Region of the CP held on July 5, 1963, [] reported on a mass demonstration in the afternoon of July 5, 1963, by a chapter of National CORE which was held on housing in the area of 126th, 127, 128th and 129th Streets, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

[] said he was invited by this chapter of CORE to participate which he did by first carrying a picket sign. However, when it was ascertained that he was well known in the area, he was asked to speak through the sound equipment about the poor housing conditions in the area, which he did. (U)

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[NY T-10
July 9, 1963] X U

On July 12, 1963, a bowling party by former members or members of Burning Issues was held in New York City. During the course of the party, ED FONTANILLS suggested that those present should support picket lines and rallies, including the CORE picket line at the White Castle diner in the Bronx, New York. Those present decided to join the picket line on July 13, 1963, from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

[] previously described
July 15, 1963

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At a meeting of Burning Issues which was held at 789 East 144th Street, Bronx, New York, on July 14, 1963, where most of the conversation concerned the "breakup" of Burning Issues, it was decided that inasmuch as there were so few individuals remaining that the few remaining should participate in demonstrations and picketing as was done when some of the individuals from Burning Issues participated in the CORE picket line, at the White Castle diner in the Bronx, New York. X U

[NY T-179
July 18, 1963] X U

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

During the evening of April 20, 1964, ED FONTANILLS, who works with Uptown Manhattan CORE, told [] of a "surprise plan" by the Manhattan and Bronx Chapters of CORE to have three automobiles enter the Queens Midtown Tunnel, New York, on April 22, 1964, exact time unknown, where they will deflate their tires by sticking them with ice picks. Following the cars into the tunnel will be approximately six hundred individuals on foot, and together with the cars, will cause the tunnel to be blocked. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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It is not known if Downtown Manhattan CORE will participate, however, members of this chapter will be free to take part if they wish. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T-33
April 21, 1964] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[] advised Special Agents of the FBI that he joined the CPUSA in the latter part of 1949, or the early part of 1950 and that he remained a member until sometime in 1952.

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Interview of []
November 10, 1954

On November 16, 1963, [] attended an affair which was held for JOE NORTH at the home of DORETTA TARMON. The affair ostensibly was sponsored by the "Friends of Joe North" but was actually sponsored by the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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[NY T-13
November 22, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

JOE NORTH is listed as a member of the Editorial Staff of "The Worker".

July 14, 1964 issue of "The Worker"

On April 22, 1964, at a meeting of the East Side Tenants Council, 23 Second Avenue, New York City, [redacted] stated he was almost "locked up" during the day while he was in the CORE picket line at the Missouri Pavilion at the World's Fair. X U

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ED FONTANILLS stated he participated in the CORE "stall-in" which was conducted on the parkway leading to the World's Fair on April 22, 1964. X U

NY T-33
April 28, 1964] X U

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

On May 26, 1964, one of the local New York City civil rights groups was picketing City Hall, New York.

[redacted] was among those picketing. After the picketing, [redacted] stated that he had joined Downtown Manhattan CORE which is located on Delancey Street, New York City. ~~XU~~

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[NY T-41
June 2, 1964]

[redacted] attended a rally, which was held in Union Square, New York, New York, on May 1, 1963, which rally was sponsored by the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee. ~~XU~~

[NY T-41, NY T-42
May 8, 1963]

A characterization of the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee is contained in the appendix section of this report.

On August 25, 1964, a bus ride to Atlantic City, New Jersey, which was sponsored by Downtown Manhattan CORE, departed from Delancey Street, New York, and arrived in Atlantic City at 6:00 p.m. ~~XU~~

From 7:00 p.m. to 11:15 p.m., the group participated in a silent demonstration. This demonstration of approximately five hundred people was conducted across the street from the entrance to Convention Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey. ~~XU~~

The following individuals were recognized as participants in the silent demonstration during the period 7:00 p.m. to 11:15 p.m.:

[redacted]
EMMA ELLSWORTH
[redacted]

~~XU~~
[NY T-35
August 26, 1964] ~~XU~~

- 485 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bedford Stuyvesant Section of the CPUSA, which was held on February 19, 1959, at Brooklyn, New York, it was stated that [redacted] was not going to reregister in the CPUSA for 1959. ~~XU~~

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b7c

[NY T-4
February 24, 1959]

On June 29, 1961, [redacted] attended a street meeting which was sponsored by the KCCP, in Brooklyn, New York. ~~XU~~

[NY T-71
July 5, 1961] ~~XU~~

EMMA ELLSWORTH attended a KCCP Committee meeting which was had at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on November 15, 1963. ~~XU~~

[NY T-4
November 15, 1963]

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

C. Freedom Now Party

WILLIAM WORTHY and CONRAD LYNN were among those present at the dinner for the formation of the "Freedom Now Party" (FNP) held on August 28, 1963, at the Madison Room, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. The Freedom Now Party is an all Negro Political Party formed with CONRAD LYNN as Acting President of the National Committee of FNP. ~~XU~~

NY T-37
August 29, 1964

] ~~XU~~

CONRAD J. LYNN

"The Journal News", a newspaper published in Nyack, New York, dated Wednesday, May 8, 1963, contained an article concerning CONRAD J. LYNN, who had appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), on Monday about his trip to Cuba in 1962, which he had made in order to take a deposition from a client who had fled from this country. The article stated that at the hearing, LYNN said that he had been a member of the Young Communist League from 1928 to 1931, and had been a member of the Communist Party from 1934 to 1937, when he was expelled because of his stand during the Trinidad Oil Workers Strike of February, 1937, which he said went against the Communist Party line. LYNN characterized himself as being "on the left".

"The Journal News"
May 8, 1963

The Young Communist League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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~~SECRET~~

(U)

NY 100-153735

WILLIAM WORTHY

On April 14, 1964, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) sponsored a Conference on "the struggle of Civil Rights and the Erosion of Civil Liberties", in the Colonial Room, Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, 34th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City. WILLIAM WORTHY was a speaker at this meeting.

[NY T-193
April 14, 1964]

XU

A characterization of the ECLC is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

WILLIAM WORTHY is the real leader of the FNP and apparently bears the administrative responsibilities but he does not hold any post in FNP publicity. There is a group in the FNP which is Anti-SWP, and has been pressuring WILLIAM WORTHY and CONRAD LYNN, so far without success, to exclude members of the SWP.

[NY T-214
October 25, 1963]

XU

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 24, 1963, a street meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held in Brooklyn, New York. [redacted] a member of the National Committee (NC) of the SWP said that the SWP helped form the all-Negro Freedom Now Party as proposed by CONRAD LYNN, a long-time associate and sympathizer of the SWP. [redacted] said that, of course, the Negro comrades of the SWP will be a part of the Party and will influence its direction, but there would also be other forces.

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b7C

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(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

[redacted] a Negro member of the SWP was to participate in the FNP as a member. [redacted] said that the plan of the SWP was to try to throw as many as possible of its Negro cadres in the FNP to turn the FNP as far left as possible and eventually use it as the big opening to the "radicalizing Negro masses." X U

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[NY T-147
September 3, 1963] X U

On August 23, 1963, CLAUDE DE BRUCE, who was at that time running for Councilman-At-Large in Brooklyn, New York, as a candidate of the FNP said that the FNP was a SWP sponsored organization. CLAUDE DE BRUCE was at the National Office of the SWP when he made the statement:

[NY T-169
September 27, 1963] X U

CLAUDE DE ERUCE, whose true name is CLIFTON DE BERRY, is publically campaigning under his true name, as a SWP candidate for President of the United States in the 1964 elections.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

D. Harlem Community Council on Housing
also known as Community Council on Housing

Location

The 1964-1965 New York City Telephone Directory (Manhattan) contains a listing for the Community Council on Housing (CCH) at 6 East 117th Street: Telephone FI 8-9100.

Leadership

The "New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, dated December 31, 1963, page 32, contains an article entitled, "Harlem Slum Fighter - JESSE GRAY". This article reports that JESSE GRAY is the head of the Community Council on Housing; is the only paid member, and draws \$75.00 per week. The CCH has approximately 2,000 members, of which only 400 are able to pay the monthly dues of one dollar.

On September 1, 1964, JESSE GRAY passed out handbills at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. One of these handbills was captioned, "The Tenant News", and revealed that it was issued by the CCH and listed JESSE GRAY as its Director.

[NY T- 231
September 2, 1964] XU

JESSE GRAY

JESSE GRAY has been the organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP), but his job terminated during November, 1958.

[NY T- 10
November 20, 1958] XU

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

According to WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,
Chairman of the New York District, CP,
JESSE GRAY is no longer a member of the
CP, but is friendly to the CP. ~~SECRET~~

[NY T-4
January 24, 1964] ~~SECRET~~

Harlem Riots (July, 1964)

On July 19, 1964, a representative from JESSE GRAY's office attempted to contact HUNTER PITTS O'DELL to ask him to get some people to come to a mass protest rally to be held at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church in New York City at 4:00 p.m. on July 19, 1964. The purpose of this rally was to protest police brutality and the rioting which took place in Harlem the previous night. ~~SECRET~~

[NY T-232
July 19, 1964] ~~SECRET~~

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

During July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered by the CP to be a member of its National Committee. ~~SECRET~~

[NY T-45
July, 1962] ~~SECRET~~

The "New York Sunday News", a New York City newspaper, issue of August 2, 1964, page 5, contains an article captioned, "Army of Toughs Camp in W. 80's in Riots". This article reports that an army of 200 "toughs", believed to be part of a group known to local police as the "White Shirts", were spotted in the forefront of the Harlem rioting. They were also spotted at the inflammatory rally that Harlem rent strike leader, JESSE GRAY, masterminded at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church in Harlem. The article further reports that it was at this rally that JESSE GRAY called for 100 men willing to die in the crusade against so-called police brutality.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

"New York Times", issue of July 30, 1964, page 12, contains an article captioned, "Gray Denies Role in Inciting Riots". This article reports that a stay against demonstrations in Harlem by JESSE GRAY and the CCH was continued in New York Supreme Court despite denials by GRAY that he had instigated any of the present disorders. The article reports that GRAY testified that after the July 19, 1964, Church rally in which he called for "100 men ready to die for freedom", he went home and spent the second night of the Harlem rioting "trying to finish a document on European history". GRAY further explained that his statement regarding "100 men" was not aimed at guerilla warfare in Harlem or elsewhere, but that he was simply seeking a trained community organization for better schools, housing, jobs, and against police brutality.

The "New York Times", issue of July 21, 1964, page 22, in an article describing the racial violence in New York City, reported that JESSE GRAY, on July 20, 1964, called a rally to be held at the United Nations Building in New York City on this date to protest police brutality.

On July 20, 1964, a demonstration was held at the United Nations Building in New York City to protest police brutality. This was a spontaneous demonstration called by no special organization; however, JESSE GRAY was among the speakers at the rally.

NY T-32
July 30, 1964

NY T-33
July 30, 1964

XU

On July 31, 1964, a Militant Labor Forum was held at the headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), 116 University Place, New York City, to "protest police terrorism in Harlem". This rally was attended by approximately 200 individuals, and featured various Negro speakers, including Major WILLIAMS from CCH. WILLIAMS, during his talk, stated that rioting should and would continue in regard to Negro

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

development; that looting is to be condoned as a mark of the oppressed Negro race reacting to their oppressors; that the "Big Six" Negro leaders are not representatives of the Negro people; and, that he had previously asked for 100 men who were willing to die for the Negro race.

[NY T-228
August 1, 1964] Xu

A characterization of the Militant Labor Forum is set forth in the Appendix.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 1, 1964, JESSE GRAY passed out handbills at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, in New York City. One of these handbills, issued by the CCH, was captioned, "Tenant News", and bore the heading "Powell's Murderer Set Free". The handbill announced that as a result of the Grand Jury refusal to indict the murderer of JAMES POWELL, all Harlem is alarmed and angry at the injustice; that Mayor WAGNER must be told to find a way to reopen the case so justice can be done. The handbill concludes by noting that as a result of the Grand Jury decision, "Any white policeman who wants to kill a Negro will not have to worry about being tried for murder".

[NY T-231
September 2, 1964] Xu

New York School Boycott

The "New York Times", issue of March 16, 1964, page 1, contains an article captioned, "Galamison Sees Boycott Success". This article reports that the Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON, a civil rights leader in New York City, stated that through the intervention of the militant CCH, he received the unsolicited support for the boycott from MALCOLM X. The article also reports that MALCOLM X addressed a rally at the Milbank Center, 32 West 118th Street, New York City, at the invitation of JESSE GRAY, at which time GRAY

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

stated that the rally had been called to "work up support for the boycott".

A characterization of MALCOLM X is included in the characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated set forth in the Appendix Section.

New York World's Fair Stall-In

"The New York Times", issue of April 21, 1964, contains an article captioned, "Stall-In Leaders Defy Plea to Bar Tie-Up Tomorrow". This article reports that civil rights leaders went ahead with plans to conduct a massive traffic stall-in at the opening of the World's Fair in New York despite a court order barring such demonstrations. The article further notes that JESSE GRAY and members of the CCH were among those listed in this court order.

Miscellaneous

During an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP held in New York City on December 21, 1963, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, stated that JESSE GRAY is leading the tenant councils in Harlem in their strikes against landlords who maintain slum houses and that this is having a definite impact on the entire racial struggle. X U

[NY T-19
During December, 1963] X U

Policy Re CP Membership in CCH

There has been no indication or statement by the CCH that CP members will be admitted to or barred from membership in this organization.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

E. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

The investigation concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is predicated upon information received that members of the Communist Party (CP) have infiltrated this organization. Our investigation is directed solely toward establishing the extent and the result of this infiltration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is not investigating the legitimate activities of the NAACP.

NATIONAL SECTION

Address

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects that the address for the National Office of the NAACP continues to be 20 West 40th Street, New York City.

Membership

"The Crisis," official organ of the NAACP, issue of February, 1964, contains information concerning NAACP highlights for the year 1963. The following is an excerpt from the article:

"Our Executive Secretary, Roy Wilkins, reported to the annual meeting, January 6, that paid memberships shot past the half-million mark for the first time in our history. The most astonishing gains were made in youth memberships, which were increased by a whopping 47 percent over 1962.

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

"Complete tabulations were not in at press time; however, as of December 24, Mr. Wilkins reported the membership figures to be 426,361 adult members of branches, 55,867 youth members, 10,562 life members and 8,026 members-at-large. This comes to a grand total of 515,396."

Policy Concerning Communism

The NAACP at its national conventions since 1950, has passed resolutions rejecting Communism and prohibiting Communists from holding office or membership in the NAACP.

National Officers

N.Y. { Bishop STEPHEN GILL ~~X~~ SPOTTSWOOD
ARTHUR B. ~~X~~ SPINGARN
Dr. U. S. ~~X~~ WIGGINS
ALFRED BAKER ~~X~~ LEWIS
ROY WILKINS
Dr. HARRY J. ~~X~~ GREENE

Chairman, Board of Directors
President
Vice-Chairman of Board
Treasurer
Executive Secretary
Assistant Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Dr. ALGERNON D. BLACK
M. T. BLANTON
Dr. JUDAH ~~X~~ CAHN
OCTAVIA ~~X~~ CATLETT
NORMAN ~~X~~ COUSINS
ROSCOE ~~X~~ DUNJEE
LEWIS S. ~~X~~ GANNETT
MEMPHIS T. ~~X~~ GARRISON
JOHN HAMMOND
Professor S. RALPH HARLOW
J. M. ~~X~~ HINTON

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Dr. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
Dr. ALLEN F. JACKSON
Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY
Dr. O. CLAY MAXWELL
Dr. BENJAMIN MAYS
LOREN MELLER, Esq.
L. PEARL MITCHELL
Hon. WAYNE MORSE
MATTHEW PERRY, Esq.
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
IKE SMALLS
JOSHUA THOMPSON
Bishop W. J. WALLS
A. T. WALDEN, Esq.
ALFRED P. WILLIAMS, III

N.Y.

[NY T-238
June 1, 1964]

XU

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

The March 18, 1945 edition of "The Worker", contained an article concerning the War Department's order that Communists and alleged Communists were eligible for Army commissions. This article contained a statement which had been circulated by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and which supported the commissioning of Communists and alleged Communists. Among the signers to this statement, according to "The Worker" article, was ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, President of the NAACP.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

A name check of the indices and/or printed hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the names ARTHUR B. SPINGARN and ARTHUR BARNETT SPINGARN on April 21, 1958, by Special Employee FRANCIS E. LITTLE reflected the following references which were not checked against the original source:

An undated leaflet, "...the only sound policy for a Democracy" lists one ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, President, NAACP, as a signer of a statement supporting the War Department's order on granting commissions...to members of the armed forces who have been members of or sympathetic to the views of the CP. Statement was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

The pamphlet, "For a New Africa," Page 37, on April 14, 1944, lists one ARTHUR B. SPINGARN as a conference participant at the Council on African Affairs.

The Council on African Affairs has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

The May 1, 1946 issue of the "New London Day", a daily newspaper, New London, Connecticut, reflected that ALFRED BAKER LEWIS was State Chairman of the Connecticut Citizens Political Action Committee as of that time.

The Connecticut Citizens Political Action Committee is characterized in the Appendix.

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The May 26, 1946 issue of the "Bridgeport Herald", a daily newspaper, Bridgeport, Connecticut, reflected that ALFRED BAKER LEWIS of Greenwich, Connecticut, was elected Treasurer of the Connecticut Citizens Political Action Committee on May 25, 1946.

The September 9, 1949 issue of the "Hartford Times", contained an article by ALFRED BAKER LEWIS which stated, "Those of us who are opposed to Communism should bend every effort to keep the Communists out in the open, not to suppress them by law or by force. They should be opposed politically, by showing how their support of truly liberal causes always harms such causes, and that their only real purpose is to advance the interests of Soviet Russia and defend her dictatorship and her acts of aggression. To try to suppress the Communists would merely drive them underground or into various camouflaged organizations and would harm, not help, the task of opposing their ideas".

DR. HARRY J. GREENE

Dr. HARRY J. GREENE, as of December, 1947, was Vice-President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the National Negro Congress.

[NY T-239
April 21, 1952]

⊗ U

The National Negro Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source furnished information reflecting that GREENE was a sponsor of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

[NY T-240
January 17, 1943]

⊗ U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

Dr. HARRY J. GREENE was present at a rally held at the Faith Hope Tabernacle Church, 1728 West Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, on February 12, 1956. According to the informant, the purpose of this rally was to aid indigent and oppressed Negroes in the South. Dr. GREENE, President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the NAACP, represented this organization and was the first speaker. GREENE devoted most of his time to a criticism of the Communist Party. He stated that the NAACP had led the fight against the Communist Party, both nationally and locally, and that they intended to continue this fight.

[NY T-25
March 14, 1956] XU

Dr. HARRY J. GREENE, who had been President of the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP since 1951, will not seek re-election in 1960 due to ill health. Source said he considered GREENE to be a loyal American, who is dedicated to the cause of the advancement of the American Negro. He stated that GREENE is strongly anti-Communist, yet liberal on his outlook in social problems.

[NY T-241
November 19, 1959] XU

DR. ALGERNON DAVID ~~BLACK~~

On September 12, 1960, Mr. EUGENE T. LYDDONE, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, furnished information to SA [] which revealed that Mr. ALGERNON D. ~~BLACK~~, New York, New York, was one of the signers of a brief for Amici Curiae, filed September 9, 1960, in the case Communist Party (CP) of the United States, Petitioner vs. Subversive Activities Control Board, Respondent.

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The December 10, 1952 issue of the "Daily Worker", a former East Coast Communist newspaper, Page 4, reflects that BLACK signed an appeal to President TRUMAN regarding amnesty for leaders of the CP who were convicted under the Smith Act.

M. T. BLANTON

Source advised he had learned that during a December 26, 1961, discussion between CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois, and M. T. BLANTON, LIGHTFOOT indicated that at the time of his, LIGHTFOOT's, arrest, BLANTON had offered to put up personal property in order that LIGHTFOOT could make bond. ~~XU~~

In discussing the NAACP with LIGHTFOOT, BLANTON said it was his opinion that the decline in NAACP membership was due to the move toward the "right" on the part of the leadership of the NAACP. ~~XU~~

[NY T-180
January 2, 1962] ~~XU~~

LEWIS S. GANNETT

The Souvenir Journal of the Fourth Annual Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, held March 2 and 3, 1940, Washington, D. C., lists LEWIS GANNETT as an endorser for the Fourth Annual Conference.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HERBERT PHILBRICK, an admitted former member of the CP, USA in Boston, Massachusetts from 1944-1949, advised on April 2, 1953, that the present status of LEWIS GANNETT is a question. PHILBRICK stated that there was not a doubt, from the publicly available records, that GANNETT some years ago and for a period of years was a great help to the CP. According to PHILBRICK, most of this assistance was during the period of time when GANNETT was one of the trustees of the "Garland Fund," the first big fund tapped by the CP. PHILBRICK continued, however, that the conduct of GANNETT in the past five or six years seems to be exemplary.

~~JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, JR.~~ NY

Source advised that ~~JOHN HAMMOND~~ was the son of JOHN HAYES HAMMOND, noted corporation lawyer and a millionaire by inheritance. The source stated that in 1943, LEM HARRIS, a member of the Secret Conspiratorial Fund Committee, advised the source that JOHN HAMMOND was under Communist discipline. HARRIS had persuaded HAMMOND to become a large financial supporter of Cafe society night clubs being run at the initiative of the CP. Source also advised that HAMMOND was a heavy contributor to other pro-Communist causes. As late as 1944, or thereabout, the source learned officially from a high-level CP official that JOHN HAMMOND was working in cooperation with the CP.

[NY T-242
June 30, 1950]

XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, JR., Apartment 7E, 444 East 57th Street, New York, New York, advised Special Agents ARTHUR J. GESIE and BYRON H. DUNBAR on September 16, 1957, that in the past he was known to be very "liberal and progressive". He stated that since he was in his early twenties, he has fought for the advancement of the Negro race. He stated that he was not then and never was a member of the CP and was not in sympathy with the Communist cause.

Professor S. RALPH ~~HARLOW~~ NY

The 1952-1953 edition of "Who's Who in America" set out information identifying S. RALPH HARLOW as a member of the Academic Council, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source identified S. RALPH HARLOW, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, as a Board member, Council for Pan American Democracy as of March, 1945. X

[NY T-233
April 1, 1957]

The Council for Pan American Democracy has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DR. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES

"New Africa" issue of October, 1945, described as the official organ of the Council on African Affairs, lists WILLIAM L. IMES, President, Knoxville College, as endorsing an unexplained six point program of the Council on African Affairs.

The indices and the printed hearings of the Committee of Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., reflect the following references on Dr. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, also referred to as Reverend WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, Reverend WILLIAM M. LLOYD IMES, W. LLOYD IMES, and WILLIAM LLOYD IMES.

The "Daily Worker" on April 6, 1937, page 5, reflected that one (Rev) WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, Pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church, was Guest of Honor at a dinner, April 6, 1937, Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 West 73rd Street, New York City, sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism.

The American League Against War and Fascism has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 1

The "Daily Worker" on February 3, 1936, page 2, reflected that one WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, New York City, was a supporter of the National Negro Congress.

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[NY T- 243
June 20, 1956] *RU*

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

The May 3, 1946 issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 14, carried an article entitled "Civil Rights Congress Drives to Abolish Rankin Group". According to this article, Dr. BENJAMIN MAYS, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, was made honorary co-chairman of the newly formed Civil Rights Congress with headquarters at 205 East 42nd Street, New York, New York. This organization, which was to absorb such organizations as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the International Labor Defense, stated as its purpose the abolition of the Wood-Rankin Un-American Activities Committee, the establishment of a permanent FEPC and the defeat of the Case Bill.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The May 31, 1947, issue of the "Daily Worker" listed BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President of Morehouse College, as one of the official observers and consultants of the First National Convention of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, which was held at the Fraternal Club House, 110 West 48th Street, New York City, on May 30, 31 and June 1, 1947.

The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to the "Report on Southern Conference for Human Welfare", published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, First Session, pursuant to Public Law 601,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

in June, 1947, BENJAMIN MAYS, member of the Nominating Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare from 1947 to 1948, was listed in a chart showing his connections with the Communist front organizations or Communist activities. He was listed in this Report as having made statements defending the CP on March 18, 1945, and April 27, 1947; as having come to the defense of individual Communists (Bridges); and as having connections with a pro-Soviet relief or propaganda organization, namely, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is characterized in the Appendix hereto.

LOREN MILLER, Esq.

LOREN MILLER was interviewed at his law office, then located at 219 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles, by Special Agents MERLE L. PARKER and VINCENT W. HUGHES on February 20, 1952. He stated he had long been active in the fight against racial discrimination and had attended meetings in the civil rights field at which Communists were present in the early 1930's. He said that during this period he had been affiliated with the International Labor Defense (ILD); that he had gone to Russia in the early 1930's with a group of Negroes to make a film, but that the idea was eventually rejected by the Russian Government.

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

He said that the motive of those who went was simply the making of a film and that their interests were not political. After returning from Russia, he worked in New York for a while and then returned to Los Angeles to practice law, at which time he became active in the National Negro Congress and was Executive Secretary of that organization in Los Angeles about 1938. He said that during this period he was undoubtedly a member of other organizations sponsored by the Communists. He said he had also become a member of the National Lawyers Guild primarily because this was the only bar association which would accept Negroes at the time.

MILLER said he had never been a member of the CP, primarily because he did not want to submit to their complete discipline. He said efforts had been made to recruit him into the CP, but he had resisted such efforts.

He described himself at the time of interview as being anti-Communist. He said that he had a great interest in seeing that Negroes achieve complete equality and integration with all other American citizens.

The ILD has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

L. PEARL MITCHELL

The February 3, 1941, issue of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer", a local Cleveland, Ohio, daily newspaper carried an article captioned "Unite in Behalf of Foreign Born". This article listed Miss L. PEARL MITCHELL as one of the persons elected as a State Director of the Ohio Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. This article stated that the

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American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born was the "parent body" of the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

A characterization of the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is set forth in the Appendix.

The September 30, 1944, issue of the "Cleveland Gazette", a now defunct Cleveland, Ohio, Negro newspaper, carried an article entitled "Ohio School of Social Science will Hear Judge PERRY B. JACKSON Lecture". This article indicated that a course in Negro History was being included in the above school and stated that PEARL MITCHELL would be one of the persons taking part in the lectures and panel discussions of the Negro History course.

The Ohio School of Social Science has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Bishop W. J. WALLS

The "Daily Worker" of August 21, 1949, Section 1, page 2, column 4, contained an announcement of a rally to spur the fight against the arms aid bill at the City Center on August 23, 1949, sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. Bishop WILLIAM J. WALLS of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was included among the speakers.

A characterization of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions is included in the attached Appendix pages.

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The "Daily Worker" of December 10, 1952, page 4, columns 2, 3, and 4 carried an article entitled, "280 National Leaders Ask Truman Amnesty Jailed Communists," and stated that the amnesty appeal was initiated by a group of individuals, one of whom was Bishop W. J. WALLS.

A name check of the indices and/or printed hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the name WILLIAM JACOB WALLS on May 27, 1958, by Special Employee [redacted] reflected the following references which were not checked against the original source:

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The "Daily Worker" on November 2, 1955, page 4, reflected that one (Bishop) W. J. WALLS was a sponsor of the 23rd National Conference, sponsored by American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, to be held in Detroit, December 10-11, 1955.

Hearings, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, First Session, Testimony of Bishop G. BROMLEY OXNAM on July 21, 1953, reflected on page 3609 that one Bishop W. J. WALLS was a sponsor of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated.

A name check of the indices and/or the printed hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 2, 1963, by Investigative Clerk [redacted] concerning Bishop W. J. WALLS contained the following reference which was not checked against the original source:

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Bishop W. J. WALLS during November, 1961, was listed as a signer of a petition addressed to the President of the United States concerning a clemency appeal for CARL BRADEN.

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NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, testified in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Circuit Court, Louisville, on December 11 and 13, 1954, that she had known CARL BRADEN as a leading member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, during the period of her membership.

AUSTIN THOMAS WALDEN

Furnished a pamphlet entitled, "Southern Negro Youth Congress Summons You to Act." This pamphlet announced that an emergency conference of the organization would be held at the Butler Street YMCA, Atlanta, Georgia. The pamphlet contained a list of sponsors among which contained the name A. T. WALDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Atlanta, Georgia.

[NY T-244
March 5, 1947] X U

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Communist Attempts to Infiltrate

A meeting of the CP Caucus within the NAACP and members of the CP, USA National Negro Commission was held during March, 1963, in New York City for the purpose of formulating CP strategy within the NAACP. X U

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS gave the main report on how full citizenship for the Negro could be obtained and urged that a national convention or conference be held which would bring together all Negro organizations. DAVIS also stated that legal victories by the NAACP have been most decisive in the Negro liberation struggle and the potential for further victories is by no means exhausted. The branch of government that has been most sensitive to the problems of the Negro people has been the Judiciary. Therefore, it has been through the courts that the most significant strides have been made in the Negro liberation struggle. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

DAVIS stated that a time limit must be put on the Jim Crow System in the United States. The Supreme Court's formula of all deliberate speed as enunciated in the 1954 decision has just not worked. DAVIS offered the following proposals as possible resolutions at the 1963 NAACP National Convention; ~~SECRET~~ (U)

1. That the NAACP go back to the Supreme Court and ask for a more specific deadline. ~~SECRET~~ (U)
2. A resolution asking President KENNEDY for his plan to enforce the Supreme Court's decision. ~~SECRET~~ (U)
3. A resolution that would ask for a test of Article IV, Section 4, of the United States Constitution, which guarantees a republican form of government, and particularly pointing out Southern states where the Negro is denied the right to vote. ~~SECRET~~ (U)
4. That the second section of the 14th Amendment be enforced which calls for a reduction of representation in states where the franchise to vote is denied. ~~SECRET~~ (U)
5. That the Federal Government financially starve any state that sanctions discrimination. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T-98
March, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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NY 100-153735

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) convention was held in New York City July 18-21, 1963. A resolution on the "Negro Question" was adopted. This resolution points out the trend of Negroes today to insist not on gradual granting of full equality but rather the sharp and massive demands for immediate and full equality. The resolution also describes the leading Negro groups which includes the NAACP.

The Party plan of action is one of "behind the scenes support". The Party does not plan to boost one group or trend over another but rather to support all groups until the Negro masses decide which type of group or plan of action is best.

[NY T-221
August 2, 1963]

XU

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A meeting of the National CP Negro Commission was held on February 22, 1964, at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. At this meeting, BENJAMIN DAVIS of New York gave the main report. He stated that the Party will have to concern itself with the conventions of the Negro organizations such as the NAACP. In this connection, DAVIS stated that the NAACP was not prepared to take steps in projecting themselves into the main stream of the civil rights struggle. XU

[NY T-173
February 22, 1964]

XU

On April 26, 1964, a CP Sub-committee meeting on the NAACP affairs, which was opened to some non-Party members, was held at the Chelsea Hotel in New York City. The purpose of this meeting was to formulate XU

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NY 100-153735

plans for the forthcoming NAACP Convention to be held in Washington, D. C. June 22-29, 1964, and to analyze the role of the CP in connection with the civil rights struggle of the NAACP. X U

The meeting was opened by LESTER DAVIS who stated that the problems facing the Party today in connection with the civil rights struggle and the NAACP are twofold; namely, to plan on the tactics and program to be utilized in connection with the forthcoming NAACP Convention in Washington, D. C., and to evaluate the role of the NAACP in the current civil rights struggle. He pointed out that many people have taken negative attitudes toward the role of the NAACP indicating that they are not militant enough and are not taking a direct action approach to this civil rights struggle. At this time the floor was opened for viewpoints on the extent of the role of the NAACP in connection with the civil rights struggle and whether the Party should continue its work within the NAACP or should direct its activity to other organizations which are more militant in their approach to the civil rights problem. X U

JOHN SILVERBERG stated that status must be maintained within the NAACP, but we must also seek ways of channelizing our activities elsewhere in the civil rights struggle. He stated that we must not abandon other civil rights organizations which are active in the civil rights struggle. X U

CAROLINE BALLIN stated that we owe leadership to the membership of the NAACP. She pointed out that the current leadership is not the organization but we must continue to give leadership to the membership of the NAACP. She stated that X U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

generally speaking the current Negro leadership in the civil rights movement does not know where it is going. ~~XU~~

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON also stated that the leadership of the NAACP is not the NAACP itself. He stated that the struggle on the civil rights issue is not simple but there is no justification for abandoning the NAACP. He stated that there was never a greater need for Party people to be active in connection with the civil rights struggle of the NAACP. PATTERSON went on to state that the CP by abandoning the NAACP would not break up the NAACP but it would simply permit the current guiding forces to do as they wish in connection with the Negro problem. PATTERSON went on to state that we must continue our effort to bring about unity of the Negro people now. He pointed out various vehicles that could be used in furthering the civil rights struggle and mentioned specifically that we should use to advantage in connection with the civil rights struggle, the United Auto Workers civil rights resolution which links the plight of Negroes to the poverty struggle. PATTERSON also drew attention to the resolutions of an organization named, Women Strike for Peace, which links the Negro question to the struggle for peace. He stated that we must find ways of utilizing these resolutions at the National Convention in Washington to further the struggle for civil rights of the Negro people. ~~XU~~

OLIVER MARTIN stated that it would be a mistake to pull out of the NAACP. He stated, however, that the current NAACP leadership is scared and are not taking chances. He added this current leadership was pushed into a direct action program by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and they are now trying to retreat from this direct action approach. MARTIN also stated ~~XU~~

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NY 100-153735

that he felt badly that he did not know earlier about this meeting as he may have been able to determine the national program planned for the convention in Washington, D. C., and this program could be used in formulating tactics at this convention. ~~X~~U

MURIEL SILVERBERG stated that she agreed with the remarks of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and also added that we cannot consider pulling out of the NAACP. ~~X~~U

TED BASSETT pointed out that there have been many attempts to follow up the August 28, 1963, March on Washington by many forces, but ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary, NAACP, stepped in and prevented any further direct action programs. BASSETT then stated that the following items must be considered in connection with the NAACP convention: ~~X~~U

1. Possibility of changing the leadership of the NAACP at the convention even though such leadership is not elected at the convention. ~~X~~U

2. Propose activity in conjunction with the civil rights bill now pending in Congress even though many Congressmen have stated that such activity or demonstrations will not influence their vote in connection with this matter. There must be demonstrative action in connection with this bill. ~~X~~U

CAROLINE BALLIN stated that there is no format at the convention permitting change in the NAACP leadership, however, we should express sentiment to indicate that a change in leadership is necessary. ~~X~~U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JOHN SILVERBERG stated that he felt the national officers of the NAACP have retreated to the traditional role of striving for legal action as opposed to direct action in connection with the civil rights issue. ~~Q~~U

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON emphasized the need of utilizing pronouncements by white individuals and organizations in advancement of the civil rights struggle. He stated that from numerous organizations and individuals, statements and resolutions have been proposed favoring the civil rights problem and we should hail these programs and call on organizations requesting them to fulfill their statements with action. ~~Q~~U

The following proposals were made as possible resolutions at the NAACP convention to be held in Washington, D. C., June 22 - 29, 1964: ~~Q~~U

1. Fight any attempt on the part of the National NAACP Office to reaffirm its role of legal action instead of direct action in connection with the civil rights struggle. Point out that to rely on court action is a retreat to gradualism. ~~Q~~U
2. Tackle the poverty question. Develop a program linking ghettos with the poverty program and urge spending of money to wipe out ghettos. ~~Q~~U
3. Explore the possibility of utilizing youth in changing the leadership of the NAACP. ~~Q~~U
4. Reaffirm or try again to get the NAACP to go back to the Supreme Court and request the Supreme Court issue a deadline for enforcement of the 1954 Supreme Court decisions. ~~Q~~U

[NY T-98
April 28, 1964]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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JAMES JACKSON on July 10, 1964, gave a report at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on the NAACP Convention which he attended as a reporter for "The Worker". ~~SECRET~~ (U)

JACKSON stated that the NAACP is the major organization in which the Negro people exercise their involvement in the fight for freedom and equal rights. He said the NAACP has been identified from its inception with personalities of W. E. DU BOIS, "our own comrade... a member of our Party". JACKSON said that in the annual report, tribute was paid to the memory of DU BOIS, quite in contrast to any previous conventions of the NAACP, which has fought to re-write the history of the organization and leave out the efforts of DU BOIS. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Continuing, JACKSON stated that this was one of the most extraordinary conventions of the NAACP which he had ever attended. He said initially the convention was the occasion for summer vacations for school teachers, doctors, lawyers and so forth, who make up the leadership of the NAACP. There are, however, quite a few representatives of labor and trade unions involved actively on committees and in some places in the operational and executive leadership of the organization. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

JACKSON stated that there are 80,000 young people organized into youth councils of the NAACP. It is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 of them are white young people. He said that there was more attendance of white youths than at any other convention. He said there was a grateful manifestation of Negro-white unity among the young people. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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NY 100-153735.

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JACKSON said that the leaders of NAACP remarked that the civil rights bill was a mandate from the whole country to the President and the Attorney General particularly, to proceed with all haste and without compromise to secure for Negroes all the necessary federal protection for them to exercise their rights of American citizenship. ~~XU~~

[NY T-2
July 10, 1964] ~~XU~~

On July 1, 1964, ROBERT E. HYMER, 9610 South Forest Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, member of the CP from June, 1957 to May, 1964, advised that he observed CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a member of the CP of Illinois, present at the sessions of the NAACP Convention held June 26, 1964, in Washington, D. C. [REDACTED]

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that ^{July 1, 1964} there would be a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA in New York City on July 16, 1964. ~~XU~~

[NY T-98
July 13, 1964]

CP functionaries met on July 16, 1964, at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. At this meeting, JAMES JACKSON gave a report on the NAACP Convention. ~~XU~~

JACKSON said that "we" had a delegation of reporters and observer at the NAACP Convention in the person of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, "who acted as observer and TED BASSETT and myself as reporters." He stated that the general atmosphere of the Convention in ~~XU~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

relation to attitudes towards "ourselves" was notable. JACKSON said that they had a good time fraternizing with the delegates and were given "a respectful hearing insofar as our position". ~~XU~~

JACKSON said that anti-Communism was not evident at this Convention. The Convention opened on a note of triumph, confidence and pride as a result of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by Congress. JACKSON said that he was unprepared for the depth of anger on the subject of (Senator) GOLDWATER. The delegates were of one mind about the nature of GOLDWATER, and a plan was outlined for the participation and involvement of the NAACP in the 1964 elections. ~~XU~~

JACKSON stated that the number one aim of the plan is to defeat GOLDWATER and, secondly, to do everything to support those candidates who supported the Civil Rights Bill, to support a massive registration campaign and, above all, to work for the implementation of the Civil Rights Bill. He stated that "our paper" was the only paper distributed at the Convention until later when the "Afro-American" also distributed one of their papers. ~~XU~~

[NY T-2
July 16, 1964] ~~XU~~

NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Membership

"The Crisis", issue of February, 1964, which contained information concerning NAACP highlights for the year 1963, reflected that New York City with

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NY 100-153735

branches in the five Boroughs enrolled 34,011 members for 1963. The Brooklyn Branch, the only branch topping 10,000 members, had 10,200 members.

PRESENT OR PAST CP MEMBERS
ACTIVE IN THE NAACP

Present CP Members

Astoria - Long Island City
NAACP Branch

MURIEL SILVERBERG

NAACP Activity

President of the
Astoria - Long
Island City NAACP
Branch.

U X [NY T-238
June 1, 1964]

CP Activity

Attended a CP Sub-committee meeting on NAACP, which was open to some non-Party members, held April 26, 1964, in New York City for the purpose of formulating plans for the forthcoming NAACP Convention to be held in Washington, D. C. June 22 - 29, 1964. X U

[NY T-98
April 28, 1964] X U

Bronx NAACP Branch

OLIVER MARTIN

NAACP Activity

Chairman,
Community Coordination
Committee

CP Activity

Attended a CP Sub-committee meeting on NAACP which was open to some non-Party members, X U

NY 100-153735

NAACP Activity

and member of the
Executive
Committee, Bronx,
NAACP Branch

X [NY T-245
March 18, 1964]
J

CP Activity

held April 26, 1964, in New
York City for the purpose of
formulating plans for the
forthcoming NAACP Convention
to be held in Washington, D.C.
June 22 - 29, 1964 X U

[NY T-98
April 28, 1964]

Past CP Members

Greenwich Village -
Chelsea NAACP Branch

JAMES YATES

NAACP Activity

President of the
Greenwich Village-
Chelsea NAACP
Branch

X [NY T-238
June 1, 1964]
J

CP Activity

[redacted] CP member

[redacted]

[redacted] advised SA [redacted]
[redacted] on September 17, 1962,
that JAMES YATES was a member
of the CP previous to September,
1962 and as of September 17,
1962, she believed he was still
a member of Village CP Club
Number One or Village CP
Club Number Two, both in
New York City.

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New York (Manhattan)
NAACP Branch

RAPHAEL HENDRIX

NAACP Activity

The "New York Amsterdam News" issue of December 29, 1962, identifies RAPHAEL HENDRIX as a member of the Executive Committee of the New York NAACP Branch.

CP Activity

On December 20, 1962, [redacted] member of the CP [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP in Harlem until the summer of 1961.

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On March 4, 1963, [redacted] advised that prior to her leaving the CP, RAPHAEL HENDRIX was one of the CP Staff in Harlem whose job it was to make up programs for discussion by the CP Regional Committee

New Rochelle, New York
NAACP Branch

~~WILLIAM K. MALONEY~~

NAACP Activity

The "Standard Star," New Rochelle, New York, issue of December 10, 1962, page 3, identifies WILLIAM K. MALONEY as a member of the Executive Committee, New Rochelle NAACP Branch.

William
CP Activity

Source advised that the New York State CP would hold its convention on January 25-27, 1957, at the Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street, New York City. ~~XX~~

[NY T-8
January 22, 1957] ~~XX~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NAACP Activity

CP Activity

Source identified a photograph of an unknown individual as that of a person who was at the Chateau Gardens on January 26, 1957. This photograph was subsequently identified by Special Agents of the FBI as that of WILLIAM K. MALONEY

[NY T- 112
January 25-27, 1957] ~~XU~~

~~NY~~
~~ISRAEL PEREZ SIPSER~~
also known as
~~Isidore Sipser~~

NAACP Activity

CP Activity

The "Standard Star," New Rochelle, New York, issue of December 10, 1962, page 3, identifies ISRAEL PEREZ SIPSER as a member of the Executive Committee, New Rochelle NAACP Branch

Source advised that he learned from an admitted member of the CP during the period of early 1930 to 1947 that ISIDORE SIPSER was known to him as a member of the CP.

[NY T- 246
May 24, 1955] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DR. SYLVIA GENNIS

NAACP Activity

The "Standard Star," New Rochelle, New York issue of December 10, 1962, page 3, identifies SYLVIA GENNIS as a member of the Executive Committee, New Rochelle NAACP Branch.

CP Activity

Source advised that Dr. SYLVIA GENNIS had told the informant in 1950 that she, SYLVIA GENNIS, was a member of the CP. ~~XU~~

[NY T-247
September 20, 1954]

~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

F. Negro American Labor Council

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC, the Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and the Communist Party United States of America, as the CPUSA.

In July, 1959, more than seventy five Negro trade union leaders met in New York to explore the possibility of establishing an organization designed to fight discrimination in industry, government and trade unions. After much planning, the NALC was officially founded in Detroit, Michigan, May 28, 29 and 30, 1960. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, veteran trade union leader and President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected President at the Founding Convention. At the Second Annual Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, November 10, 11 and 12, 1961, the NALC broadened its membership base to include not only trade unionists, but all Negro workers in response to the developing job crisis suffered by colored workers.

ORGANIZATIONAL DATA (NALC)

Location

The headquarters of the NALC is 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964]

XU

- 525 -

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NY 100-153735

Officers

NALC:

President
Secretary
Treasurer
Vice Presidents

The following individuals are officers in the

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
JOSEPH ~~OVERTON~~
RICHARD ~~PARRISH~~

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b7C

Surname

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY T-4

September 22, 1964

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

Since the spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, [redacted] has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the CP Subcommittee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois CP or both. To the knowledge of informants [redacted] is not assigned to a CPUSA Club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of [redacted] of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP. ~~SECRET~~

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b7c

[NY T-173 and NY T-180,
August, 1964] ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

[redacted] is a member of the
New York District CP Board. ~~XU~~

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b7C

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964] ~~XU~~

INTEREST OF THE CPUSA
IN THE NALC

A meeting of leading CPUSA functionaries was held in CP headquarters on January 11, 1963. At the meeting, BENJAMIN DAVIS stated that the main function of the NALC is to combat discrimination in trade unions and our job is to make it more effective. We cannot abandon it. Our job is to increase the effectiveness of the NALC in its main job. ~~XU~~

[NY T-2
January 11, 1963] ~~XU~~

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CPUSA, as of January 21, 1964. ~~XU~~

[NY T-18
January 21, 1964] ~~XU~~

- 528 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was elected a member of the Secretariat and the National Board, CPUSA, by members of the National Executive Committee, CPUSA, at a meeting held in New York City in April, 1964. ~~SECRET~~ (U) X U

[NY T-19
April 9, 1964] X U

It is noted that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS died on August 22, 1964, in Beth Israel Hospital, New York City.

On January 11, 1963, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT [] and WILLIAM PATTERSON held a meeting. [] informed those present that the National Executive Board of the NALC was scheduled to meet in Detroit on January 26, 1963. She informed LIGHTFOOT and PATTERSON that she would be unable to attend this meeting unless the Party supplied her with funds for traveling. X U

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LIGHTFOOT instructed PATTERSON to obtain money for [] to travel to this meeting and to notify GUS HALL about the situation. He stated that HALL would advance PATTERSON the money for [] trip to Detroit. LIGHTFOOT informed [] that he would be in Detroit on the 25th of January, staying at the Mark Twain Hotel under the name of CLAUDE BOOKER. He stated that prior to [] attending the NALC Executive Board meeting, he would have a conference with her concerning among other things 1) the issue of the 30-hour workweek and 40-hour pay; 2) the march on Washington for jobs by the NALC; 3) President KENNEDY's income tax bill; X U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

4) apprenticeship training with special emphasis on Negro and Puerto Rican youth. LIGHTFOOT stated that he would discuss these issues with [redacted] prior to her attendance at the National Executive Board meeting and wished that she would bring these issues before the board. ~~XU~~

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[NY T-4
January 11, 1963] ~~XU~~

The State Board, CP of Illinois, also known as the Coordinating Committee, is the highest governing body of the Illinois CP and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a member of this board. "The Worker" of December 20, 1959, reported that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, at a meeting of the National Committee, CPUSA on December 14, 1959, was elected Vice Chairman of the CPUSA. ~~XU~~

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

[NY T-20,
January 8, 1962] ~~X~~

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was chairman of the New York District CP as of February, 1963. ~~XU~~

[NY T-62
February 11, 1963] ~~XU~~

GUS HALL is General Secretary, CPUSA.

[NY T-45
May 7, 1962] ~~XU~~

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the CP, New York District Committee which was held on February 10, 1963, JAMES TORMEY stated the NALC is one organization that the CPUSA could work with. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T-4
February 10, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

JAMES TORMEY was the Labor Organizer of the New York District of the CP as of February, 1963. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T-45
February 11, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

At a meeting of the 6th Assembly District, Kings County Communist Party (KCCP) club which was held on April 2, 1963, [redacted] gave a report on an Executive Board meeting of the NALC which was held in March, 1963, in New York City. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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[NY T-4
April 3, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

WILLIAM PATTERSON is interested in the NYNALC's recruitment drive and had requested that at the next meeting of the NYNALC statistics concerning this drive be obtained for him. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T-4
May 1, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of the 6th Assembly District, KCCP club was held on May 27, 1963, and it was decided at the meeting that [redacted] a new member of the CPUSA is to help [redacted] with her work in the NALC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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[NY T-4
May 31, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

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On June 18, 1963, ROBERT THOMPSON was overheard telling [] that [] had been told of [] transfer from the 6th Assembly District, KCCP club to trade union work and that [] approved of the transfer, because [] work deals mainly with trade union activities and the NALC. *RU*

[] told THOMPSON about the NYNALC meeting on June 17, 1963, and the activities that took place at this meeting. *RU*

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She further told THOMPSON she was the only Party member doing anything in Brooklyn, New York, concerning NALC activities and that there has been no NYNALC CP caucus meetings since January. That as a result the NYNALC CP caucus group has received no instructions from the State or National leadership of the CP. THOMPSON told [] this situation would be corrected in the near future as JIM TORMEY had taken over NYNALC activities for the Party from WILLIAM PATTERSON. *RU*

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[NY T-4
June 20, 1963]

On October 29, 1962, ROBERT THOMPSON was elected District organizer of the New York CP District. *RU*

[NY T-4
October 30, 1962]

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

As of September 19, 1962, []
[] had no title as such in the
CPUSA, but he is the liaison
representative between the KCCP
and the New York District CP. ~~XU~~

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[NY T-71
September 19, 1962] ~~XU~~

JIM TORMEY stated on June 20, 1963, that he
had recently taken over the control of CPUSA activities
within the NYNALC. ~~XU~~

[NY T-4
June 21, 1963] ~~XU~~

On July 23, 1963, JIM-TORMEY, was overheard
making a number of suggestions concerning NYNALC activities
that he desired the NYNALC CP caucus members to propose
at the NYNALC meeting which would be held on July 24,
1963. ~~XU~~

[NY T-12
July 23, 1963] ~~XU~~

On July 29, 1963, a meeting of the CP New York
District Board was held. JIM TORMEY gave a report on the
NYNALC CP caucus which had been meeting regularly for the
last month or so. ~~XU~~

[NY T-4
August 1, 1963] ~~XU~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

On August 14, 1963, JIM TORMEY was overheard telling [] of the NYNALC CP caucus group, that [] was a good person to have in the NALC, because she can get almost anything she wants from A. PHILIP RANDOLPH. TORMEY said that [] and others in the NYNALC CP caucus should help her in her NALC activities. ~~XU~~

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[NY T-12
August 15, 1963] ~~XU~~

JIM TORMEY had stated that identical problems are sometimes presented to the KCCP and the NYNALC CP caucus and that it was advisable that these two groups should work together when these problems occur. ~~XU~~

[NY T-12
September 20, 1963] ~~XU~~

A New York District CP Board meeting was held on October 14, 1963, in New York City. At the meeting ROBERT THOMPSON stated that the CPUSA must have areas of concentration such as:

1. Key union locals where the CPUSA can build and obtain support.
 2. Harlem, New York, where the CPUSA should rebuild.
 3. In the NALC and other civil rights groups.
- ~~XU~~

At the meeting [] wanted to know what the ground rules were to recruit members into the CPUSA. She described a person that she had in mind whom she had tried to recruit for over a year, but said that certain CPUSA leaders had not moved on her request. THOMPSON and other present were unable to answer her questions concerning recruitment. ~~XU~~

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[NY T-4
October 16, 1963] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~(U)

NY 100-153735

After the New York District CP Board meeting held on October 14, 1963, [] was overheard discussing with JIM TORMEY and BETTY GANNETT a possible recruit for the CPUSA named [] informed TORMEY and GANNETT about [] and his work in the NALC in Brooklyn, New York. GANNETT asked where [] lived and when informed that it was in the Borough Section, Brooklyn, New York, she stated that she would like to meet him and could possibly recruit him into her club in that area. ~~XU~~

[NY T- 4
October 16, 1963] ~~XU~~

BETTY GANNETT TORMEY was a member of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP, as of February 5, 1962. ~~XU~~

[NY T-35
February 15, 1962] ~~XU~~

At a meeting of the Peace Club, KCCP which was held on October 16, 1963, [] gave a report on the latest developments in the NYNALC CP caucus concerning the Negro Freedom Movement. ~~XU~~

[NY T- 12
October 17, 1963] ~~XU~~

At a meeting of the Peace Club, KCCP held on October 28, 1963, [] gave a short resume about his activities at a meeting of the NYNALC, the previous week. ~~XU~~

[NY T- 12
October 29, 1963] ~~XU~~

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~~SECRET~~(U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the Peace Club, KCCP held on January 6, 1964, [] advised that he had been attending the meetings of the NYNALC CP caucus. ~~XU~~

[NY T- 12
January 7, 1964] ~~XU~~

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On December 10, 1963, a meeting which was believed to be a meeting of the New York State Staff CP was held at CPUSA headquarters, New York City. ~~XU~~

During the meeting [] spoke of a conference to take place wherein he said the subjects of civil rights action concerning jobs, education, housing and so forth, would be discussed. ~~XU~~

He stated that some of "our people" should be there and indicated he would attend. ~~XU~~

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON stated the moderator of a church would be there and PATTERSON expressed the opinion that there is the question of "linking up church forces with the trade union movement". PATTERSON felt that the CPUSA should attempt to reach forces in the NALC that are not participating, as their attendance would be very helpful. ~~XU~~

[NY T- 5
December 10, 1963] ~~XU~~

On February 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held. [] was in attendance at this meeting. ~~XU~~

[NY T- 12
February 3, 1964] ~~XU~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the Harlem Region CP held on January 31, 1964, one of the points on the agenda was "Building the NALC". ~~XU~~

[NY T- 10
February 5, 1964] ~~XU~~

During the meeting held on February 22, 1964, of the National CP Negro Commission in Chicago, Illinois, BEN DAVIS stated that we must give more attention to the NALC in general and also to the coming annual convention of the NALC. ~~XU~~

[NY T- 173
February 22, 1964] ~~XU~~

On April 14, 1964, at a meeting of the Peace Club of the KCCP which was held at 240 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, [] discussed the alleged discrimination in the brewery locals of the Teamsters Union and the interest therein of the NYNALC. ~~XU~~

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In addition, [] advised the club that [] have been nominated for the Executive Board of NYNALC. ~~XU~~

[NY T- 12
April 16, 1964] ~~XU~~

On a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on March 22, 1964.

[] was among those present at the meeting. ~~XU~~

[NY T-12
March 23, 1963] ~~XU~~

ALC.

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

On April 15, 1964, at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section group of the CPUSA which was held in Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, under the name "Writers Club", [redacted] who was chairman of the meeting advised that hereafter all Industrial Clubs of the CPUSA will operate under the name "Socialist Club" and the primary duties of members of the "Socialist Clubs" will be civil rights and the members will participate in the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People (NAACP) and the NALC. *XU*

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[NY T-65
April 16, 1964] *XU*

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the New York District Negro Commission, CPUSA which was held on April 25, 1964, there was a discussion of the NYNALC. ~~XU~~

ARTHUR KNIGHT reported that the Morris Doswell slate had been elected in the election of the NYNALC, but he said there was some question concerning the votes and that the election would not be final until the NALC had a chance to determine if forty votes which were being challenged should be declared valid votes. ~~XU~~

[NY T-12
April 30, 1964] ~~XU~~

It was ascertained that on April 26, 1964, that ARTHUR KNIGHT, a member of the 11th Assembly District of the Harlem region of the CP had commented that he would attend the NALC convention which would start on May 29, 1964, at the Hotel Pick Carter in Cleveland, Ohio, as a delegate of the NYNALC. ~~XU~~

[NY T-10
April 29, 1964] ~~XU~~

At a meeting of the Crown Heights Section of the CPUSA which was held at 599 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on April 27, 1964, [] spoke about the NYNALC election and said that though the final results of the election of Executive Board members is not yet known, he and ARTHUR KNIGHT received a heavy vote. LEO stated that a number of the votes had been challenged and that this had caused a delay in obtaining the final results. ~~XU~~

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[NY T-75
April 28, 1964] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the New York CP Industrial Council which was held on May 3, 1964, at the Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City, [] in her report on the NYNALC stated that the CPUSA had gained a victory in the recent NYNALC election and that Party people had played a very important role in the election. She referred to the tactics used by Party people in not pushing for Party members to be elected, but rather pushing for the slate of MORRIS DOSWELL so that they could obtain greater unity in the NYNALC. ~~(U)~~

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At the meeting, [] advised that the Chicago Branch of the NALC had made large gains in their membership and said that if the NYNALC became more active in trade union work it would also increase its membership. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-12
May 5, 1964] ~~(U)~~

At a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP which was held on May 3, 1964, at the Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City, [] spoke on the election of the NYNALC. ~~(U)~~

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She said that leaflets had been issued urging NYNALC members to vote for people whom the NYNALC CP caucus desired to be elected and that NYNALC CP caucus was pleased with the election which resulted in the election of MORRIS DOSWELL as President. ~~(U)~~

[] stated that JAMES SMITH who was defeated by DOSWELL is expected to again raise the issue, before the National Convention of the NALC which is scheduled for Cleveland on May 29-31, 1964, about the matter of the "loyalty oath" by which CPUSA members would be barred from membership in the NALC. She mentioned that SMITH is close to A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and is much more in favor ~~(U)~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

with RANDOLPH than DOSWELL. [] also mentioned that RANDOLPH is not pleased with the character of some of the people in the NYNALC, although the NYNALC is the "mainstay" of the NALC. X U

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[] stated that members of the NYNALC CP caucus are supposed to attend the National Convention and to get like minded members of the NYNALC to attend in order to defeat SMITH on his issue of the loyalty oath. X U

[NY T-65
May 5, 1964] X U

At a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section of CPUSA which was held on May 13, 1964, under the name of the "Writers Club" in Room BB, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City, JAMES TORMEY stated that "we" should concentrate in the NAACP and the NALC, because we have good contacts in these organizations. X (U)

[NY T-65
May 15, 1964] X U

At a meeting of the KCCP which was held at the Parkway Plaza, 1110 Eastern Parkway, New York, on June 12, 1964, [] reported on the National Convention of the NALC and at the conclusion of his report he advised that he had distributed leaflets concerning the boycotting of the Schaefer Brewery, Brooklyn, New York, at the convention. X U

[NY T- 12
June 17, 1964] X U

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

It was ascertained that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP was held on June 14, 1964, at the residence of [redacted] in New York City. ~~U~~

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At the meeting BOB THOMPSON discussed the Negro question and civil rights. THOMPSON stated the trade union section should concentrate its forces in the NALC, because it is through the NALC that the trade union sections can get things moving in the civil rights field. ~~U~~

THOMPSON mentioned that "red-baiting" has existed in the NYNALC, but since JAMES SMITH is no longer an officer in the NYNALC, the situation will improve, it will be easier to get applications and thus increase the size of the membership. He stated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH wants to keep the size of the NALC small so that he can more easily control it. ~~U~~

THOMPSON stated that it is the responsibility of the members of the Trade Union Commission to increase the size of the NALC through the people in their unions. ~~U~~

JIM TORMEY mentioned the success of the NYNALC caucus at the convention of the NALC. ~~U~~

[NY T- 65
June 16, 1964] ~~U~~

It was ascertained that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP was held on June 14, 1964, at the apartment of [redacted] New York City. ~~U~~

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

At the meeting [] gave a report on the NALC Convention. She was critical of the Party's lack of direction of the NYNALC CP caucus and she stated that any action taken by members of the caucus at the Convention were taken on their own initiative. ~~XU~~

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[] stated that the Party as a whole had not been behind the drive to increase the membership of the NYNALC. She said that there was not enough contact between the NYNALC CP caucus and other CP clubs. She stated that if the activities of the other CP clubs were drawn into the activity of the CP caucus it would make the work of the caucus easier. ~~XU~~

[NY T-12
June 17, 1964] ~~XU~~

It was ascertained that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP was held on June 14, 1964, at the residence of [] New York City. ~~XU~~

At the meeting after giving her report on the NALC Convention, [] criticized the mistakes of the Party leadership and stated:

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1. They did not meet fast enough when problems arose in the NALC to set the correct Party line.

2. The New York District Negro Commission, CP was formed recently and therefore was not able to act on NALC problems. ~~XU~~

3. Not enough time was set aside for the presentation of the problems of the cadre in the NALC.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[] asked, "What is the attitude of the CPUSA Industrial Division in regards to work in the NALC?" In answer to this question, she stated that unfortunately, there was not a sharp, well defined policy toward the NALC and the Party cadre working in it. X U

In order to remedy the mistakes [] stated that there should be a close liaison between the CPUSA leadership and the NALC cadre in future meetings concerning the NALC. X U

Further she stated that more attention should be paid by all sections of the Party to the work being done by the cadre within the NYNALC and that the Party line was correct in getting Party members active in the NYNALC and also encouraging both Negro and White unity within the NALC. X U

[NY T-4
June 18, 1964] X U

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A meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section CP was held at 599 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on June 16, 1964. X U

At the meeting [] discussed the NALC Convention. He stated that the Party had made good progress at the convention, that four Party people from the NYNALC had attended, that ARTHUR KNIGHT, who is a member of the Executive Board of the NYNALC, was able to attend many meetings at the convention and was able to project Party ideas at these meetings. X U

[] said that leaflets had been distributed at the convention concerning discriminatory hiring practices against Negroes by the Schaefer Brewery in New York. X U

[NY T-75
June 17, 1964] X U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

A meeting of New York District CP Board was held on June 22, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

During the course of the report of [redacted] concerning the NALC Convention which was held in Cleveland, Ohio, [redacted] stated that the Party could aid in the growth of the NALC by making Party members and the Party cadre in the NYNALC aware of the importance and specific role that the NALC plays. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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The Party can help formulate NALC policies in that it can influence the line and the direction of the NALC in two ways:

1. By singling out the NALC as an organization with a special unique role to play at the present time. The Party can then devote special attention to work with the NALC workers. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

2. The Party can also, with enough support from NALC members, influence the NALC leadership and because of the cadre's work in the NYNALC, they can do it directly.

The Party can also, according to [redacted] recruit Party members from the NALC, because it is an organization of working people who are advanced enough to understand the special importance of Negro and White unity. No matter how anti-Communist they now are as a group, they are the most aware section of working class people and therefore, are the best prospects for Party leadership. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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In describing what the Party has done at the present time in the NALC, [redacted] stated that she was re-elected as a Vice President, that ARTHUR KNIGHT had been elected to the Executive Board of the NYNALC and that due to the work of the cadre in the NYNALC they were able to elect the slate of MORRIS DOSWELL, who is now President of the NYNALC rather than the slate headed by JAMES SMITH. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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She continued by stating that four members of the NYNALC cadre were able to attend the NALC Convention and that [] had contacted a Vice President of the NALC, FRANK EVANS in Cleveland, that he had made EVANS aware of his, [] struggle to gain admittance into the Teamsters Local in the Schaefer Brewing Company in Brooklyn, New York. X U

[] then stated that help was needed from the Party leadership in getting new members for the cadre in the NYNALC. She suggested that they come from other clubs in the Industrial and Community sections of the Party. She made a proposal that the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP as well as the Negro Commission of the New York District CP should get together to discuss the NYNALC fully and to produce ideas as to the best role the Party can play in the NALC. X U

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[NY T-4
June 25, 1964] X U

An Executive Board meeting of the New York District CP Trade Union Commission was held at the residence of [] on August 7, 1964. X U

At the meeting [] was invited to give a report on the recent NALC Executive Board meeting, to discuss the NALC in general and to mention the State of Race Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1964. X U

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After her discussion of the NALC, the Executive Board voted that Industrial Clubs, CPUSA will set a quota for each club on how many members they will recruit into the NALC. X U

[NY T-4
August 10, 1964] X U

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE NYNALC

Location

The office of the NYNALC is located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964] XU

Officers

The election of the NALC officers for the NYNALC took place on April 17, 1964, and the following officers were elected:

President
Vice President
Secretary
Assistant Secretary
Treasurer
Sergeant-at-Arms

MORRIS DOSWELL
JAMES BROWN
CLEO BACON
CLARA WRIGHT
BENJAMIN MC LAWIN
MITCHELL ELLIS

ARTHUR KNIGHT a member of the NYNALC CP caucus was elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC. XU

[NY T-4
April 21, 1964] XU

Membership

The NYNALC had approximately 1,500 members and approximately fifty percent of that number are dues paying members. XU

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964] XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NYNALC Objective

The aims of the NYNALC are as follows:

1. To further the rights of the Negro in the Trade Union Movement.
2. Complete and unconditional equality for Negro people.
3. Examination of all job discrimination in industry, government and labor.

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964] XU

CPUSA Activity to Infiltrate and Influence Policy in the NYNALC

WILLIAM PATTERSON, in discussing the NYNALC on January 6, 1963, stated that the NYNALC has not taken any action concerning the two major strikes in New York City. PATTERSON felt that someone should contact [redacted] of the NYNALC, a longshoreman, and ascertain from him what could be done by the NYNALC regarding the longshoremen's strike. XU

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A NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held in New York City on January 13, 1963. The main item discussed at the meeting concerned progress made by the NYNALC in its activities and what activities the NYNALC was planning for the future. Plans were also discussed on how to raise money to send [redacted] to the Executive Board meeting of the NYNALC which was to be held on January 26, 1963, in Detroit, Michigan. XU

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[NY T-4
January 15, 1963] XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 13, 1963. At the meeting, a discussion concerning the coming Executive Board meeting of the NALC in Detroit was discussed. After this discussion, a discussion was held to determine how members of the caucus could arrange to place themselves on various committees of the NYNALC. ~~SECRET~~

[NY T-65
January 15, 1963] ~~SECRET~~

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JIM TORMEY stated on July 2, 1963, that he had met with [redacted] and [redacted] a member of the NYNALC CP caucus group, to discuss the NYNALC CP caucus. ~~SECRET~~

[redacted] said that one of the problems in the NYNALC at the present time was a lack of active leadership since the President of the NYNALC had resigned. ~~SECRET~~

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[redacted] stated that prior to his meeting with [redacted] and TORMEY, he had thought he would withdraw from the NYNALC and that he would concentrate on some other mass activity, but that he had now decided he would stay in the NYNALC and that he would work with the NYNALC CP caucus. ~~SECRET~~

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[NY T-4
July 8, 1963] ~~SECRET~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 20, 1963. Among those present were the following individuals:

JIM TORMEY

ARTHUR KNIGHT

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

One of the main items discussed at the meeting was whether or not [] a CPUSA member, should be a member of the caucus group. It was decided at the meeting to invite [] to the next caucus meeting. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

After the discussion concerning [], JIM TORMEY gave a report concerning the NALC and its activities. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

He stated that the NALC convention which was held in 1962, was a success in view of the fact that GEORGE MEANY, President of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), had attended and had spoken at the convention, thereby giving labor recognition to the NALC. He said, however, that at the present time the NALC had not been working as hard as it should on behalf of the Negro race, and inasmuch as the NYNALC CP caucus had not met in a long time, the caucus had not been able to take any action on behalf of the Negro race. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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After TORMEY gave his report, [] gave a report on a membership meeting of the NYNALC which she had recently attended. In addition to her report, she commented on the fact that the NALC in the Brooklyn area of New York is practically non-existent and on the fact that the NYNALC's leadership is not good in that they did not take an active part in the work of the NYNALC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T-4
July 22, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 20, 1963. In addition to the individuals previously mentioned above as being present at this meeting, JOHN CUTCH was in attendance. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

JIM TORMEY advised those in attendance, that they would act as a group in their work in the NYNALC. TORMEY said the immediate task of the group was the NYNALC meeting of July 24, 1963, and that the group should concentrate on NYNALC work concerning the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C., to demonstrate for civil rights. ~~XU~~

[NY T-12
July 23, 1963] ~~XU~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 20, 1963. ~~XU~~

At the meeting it was agreed that an agenda of activities within the NYNALC should be held in abeyance until the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus, inasmuch as by the time of the next meeting all of those in attendance will have attended a NYNALC membership meeting. ~~XU~~

[NY T-65
July 23, 1963] ~~XU~~

A general membership meeting of the NYNALC was held on July 24, 1963, and the following members of the NYNALC CP caucus were in attendance:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
JOHN CUTCH

b6
b7C

JIM TORMEY desired members of the NYNALC CP caucus to propose at this meeting were not made by any of the members of the NYNALC CP caucus members, inasmuch as all of these suggestions had been acted upon by the members of NYNALC at the meeting. ~~XU~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The meeting dealt mainly with the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. ~~XU~~

[NY T-12
July 29, 1963] ~~XU~~

A membership meeting of the NYNALC was held on July 24, 1963. The meeting concerned itself with the March on Washington, D. C. ~~XU~~

[NY T-43
July 29, 1963] ~~XU~~

An NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held on July 27, 1963, and the following individuals were in attendance:

JIM TORMEY
JOHN CUTCH

[REDACTED]

ARTHUR KNIGHT

~~XU~~

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b7C

ARTHUR KNIGHT gave a report on the NYNALC meeting held on July 24, 1963. ~~XU~~

At the meeting, [REDACTED] was asked by JIM TORMEY, if the NYNALC had a Speaker's Committee and if they did whom was its chairman. [REDACTED] answered that there was a Speaker's Committee, but that she did not know whom the Chairman was. TORMEY stated if she determined that there was not a chairman, [REDACTED] should have BOB JIGGETT appointed chairman. ~~XU~~

b6
b7C

JIM TORMEY then gave a brief report concerning the NYNALC CP caucus during which he stated that he was very well pleased so far with the NYNALC CP caucus. ~~XU~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

In addition, he stated that the CPUSA was greatly interested in the March on Washington, D. C., and was interested in Negro work and the NYNALC. Therefore, he would devote much of his time to NYNALC activities. ~~XU~~

[NY T-4
August 5, 1963] ~~XU~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 27, 1963, and the following individuals were in attendance:

JOHN CUTCH

JIM TORMEY

ARTHUR KNIGHT

~~XU~~

b6
b7C

ARTHUR KNIGHT gave a report on the NYNALC membership meeting of July 24, 1963, and JIM TORMEY told [] that if the Speakers Committee of the NYNALC did not have a chairman, [] should try to have [] made its chairman. ~~XU~~

In addition, JIM TORMEY said that the CPUSA has to explain why large numbers of white people should participate in the March on Washington, D. C. He stated that the march in which all Party people must participate was originally a march for civil rights, but that now it is a demand for jobs for everyone including both Negroes and white people. Further, that the NALC represents Negro workers and that the CPUSA is extremely interested in the activities of the NALC. ~~XU~~

- 553 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

TORMEY stated that in the past, the CPUSA has been lax in Negro work and that the CPUSA will now correct their laxity. He said that his main job in the CPUSA is now Negro and NALC work and that sixty percent to seventy percent of his time is spent on NALC work. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

He advised that he had reported to the CP State Committee the activities that had taken place at the NYNALC CP caucus meeting of July 20, 1963, and that both he and [redacted] are "State Board" members whose main CPUSA activity is the NYNALC CP caucus and its relationship to the NYNALC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-12
July 29, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 10, 1963, and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT

[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JIM TORMEY spoke on the March on Washington and advised those present that he planned at the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus to make a report on what the CPUSA thinks of the NALC, what position they take concerning the NALC and what the CPUSA should do concerning activities of the NALC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T-4
August 13, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

- 554 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 10, 1963, and the following individuals were in attendance:

ARTHUR KNIGHT

JIM TORMEY

JOHN CUTCH

~~SECRET~~ U

b6
b7C

At the meeting a discussion was held concerning the enlargement of the NYNALC CP caucus group wherein JIM TORMEY asked those present how they felt about bringing non CPUSA members into the group. It was more or less the opinion of the entire group that they would not work with non CPUSA members and that only CPUSA members should be admitted to NYNALC CP caucus meetings. ~~SECRET~~ U

JIM TORMEY advised those present that they should do their utmost to help recruit new members for the NYNALC before the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C., and that the NALC is the "instrument" of the working class of the Negro people and that this is why it is important to recruit new members. ~~SECRET~~ U

[NY T- 12
August 12, 1963]

~~SECRET~~ U

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 18, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals: ~~SECRET~~ U

- 555 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[REDACTED]
JIM TORMEY
[REDACTED]
JOHN CUTCH
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

XU

During the meeting there was a general discussion concerning the March on Washington, D. C. XU

It was decided that after the march, the NYNALC CP caucus would meet to determine:

1. What took place in Washington, D. C.
2. What should be done in the way of building the NALC.

XU

During the meeting JIM TORMEY asked [REDACTED] if she was on friendly terms with the longshoremen who are members of the NYNALC and when she replied that she was, he requested that she contact them so that they would become more active in the NYNALC. XU

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b7C

[NY T-4
August 20, 1963] XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 14, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

JIM TORMEY
[REDACTED]
ARTHUR [REDACTED] KNIGHT
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
WILLIAM PATTERSON
JOHN CUTCH

b6
b7C

XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

At the meeting it was stated that the NYNALC plans to place an ad in the newspaper, the "Amsterdam News" seeking new members in which it will explain the activities of the NALC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T-4
September 17, 1963]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 14, 1963. The following individuals were in attendance:

[REDACTED]

JOHN CUTCH
BILL PATTERSON
JIM TORMEY
ARTHUR KNIGHT

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] criticized the NYNALC CP caucus for lack of activity and JAMES TORMEY stated that this criticism was due to the hesitancy on the part of members of the NYNALC CP caucus to attempt to head committees in the NYNALC or to at least serve on every committee in the NYNALC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

All those present at the meeting made a pledge to become more active in NYNALC activities. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T-65
September 19, 1963]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

- 557 -
~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 14, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
JAMES TORMEY
ARTHUR KNIGHT



JOHN CUTCH

XU

b6
b7C

The main portion of the meeting consisted of a very lengthy report by JAMES TORMEY on the Negro Movement in general and the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C., to demonstrate for civil rights.

XU

[NY T-12
September 17, 1963]

XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 29, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:



ARTHUR KNIGHT



XU

A discussion was held as to how a Brooklyn, NYNALC branch could be established and a discussion was held concerning who should be on the Membership Committee of the NYNALC.

XU

Those at the caucus thought that ARTHUR KNIGHT should be on this committee.

XU

[NY T-4
September 29, 1963]

XU

- 558 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on October 12, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]
JAMES TORMEY
[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

XU

The following activity took place at the meeting:

1. A report by ARTHUR KNIGHT concerning his meeting with the Membership Secretary of the NYNALC.
2. A report by [redacted] on the Schaefer Brewery Union activities, Brooklyn, New York.
3. A report by [redacted] on the Brooklyn, New York, activities of the NYNALC.

b6
b7C

KNIGHT reported that he felt he had won the Membership Secretary's confidence and that in the future the secretary would work with him in recruiting members into the NALC. XU

[NY T- 4
October 16, 1963] XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on October 27, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals: XU

- 559 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

ARTHUR KNIGHT



JOHN CUTCH

XU

b6
b7C

Most of the discussion at the meeting centered around routine work and future events of the NALC.

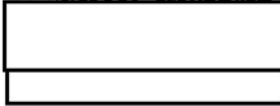
XU

[NY T- 65
October 28, 1963]

XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on November 17, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

JAMES TORMEY
ARTHUR KNIGHT



JOHN CUTCH

XU

b6
b7C

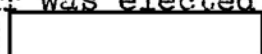
The most discussion at the above meeting was concerned with the discrimination against Negroes in the Schaefer Brewing Plant, Brooklyn, New York, and the steps that could be taken to remedy this situation.

XU

[NY T- 65
November 27, 1963]

XU

At the meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus held on November 17, 1963, ARTHUR KNIGHT was elected Chairman of the NYNALC CP caucus, replacing



XU

[NY T- 12
November 21, 1963]

XU

- 560 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on December 15, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT, Chairman

JAMES TORMEY

JOHN COTCH

XU

b6
b7C

At the meeting, [] gave a report on the recent convention of the NALC in Detroit, Michigan, and she, [] discussed the apprenticeship program of the NALC. XU

In addition, [] brought up the fact that at a recent discussion of the Executive Board of the NYNALC, [] name was mentioned. [] commented that some of the members of the Executive Board think that [] tries to do too much. XU

JAMES TORMEY stated that even if the NYNALC is "falling apart" [] should allow the elected officers to handle their own responsibilities. TORMEY said the NYNALC CP caucus was not making this criticism merely to be critical, but to advise [] that she is the only one that "we" have in the office of the NYNALC and that we would not want her to lose her voluntary position there. XU

[NY T- 12
December 17, 1963] XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on December 15, 1963. XU

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At the meeting, [] in addition to giving a report on the recent convention of the NALC in Detroit, spoke about a meeting held on December 10, 1963, of the NYNALC in which [] Assistant Secretary and JAMES SMITH, criticized [] concerning her work and activities in the NYNALC. The criticism against [] concerned her attempt to influence the Executive Board of the NYNALC and the fact that she was stubborn about certain assignments. According to [] MORRIS DOSWELL, the President, had stood behind LAZAR. *NY*

b6
b7C

[NY T-4
December 18, 1963] *XU*

December 17, 1963, []
A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus held on December 15, 1963, a discussion was held concerning the voluntary work of [] at the NYNALC. *XU*

This discussion was in the form of a mild criticism concerning [] work at the NYNALC. *XU*

[NY T-65
December 17, 1963] *XU*

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 5, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

[]
ARTHUR KNIGHT

[]
JAMES TORMEY

[]
JOHN CUTCH

b6
b7C

[NY T- 75
January 7, 1964] *XU*

- 562 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 5, 1964. ~~XU~~

At the meeting JAMES TORMEY instructed [redacted] to attempt to have MORRIS DOSWELL officially appoint her to the Apprenticeship Committee. ~~XU~~

b6
b7C

[NY T- 12
January 6, 1964] ~~XU~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 5, 1964. ~~XU~~

JAMES TORMEY discussed what work had to be done within the NALC concerning a Negro apprentice program in various labor unions throughout New York City. ~~XU~~

All the NYNALC CP caucus members present felt that a more militant position should be taken by the caucus within the NYNALC towards abolishing all discrimination practiced by any union in New York City. ~~XU~~

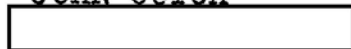
[NY T- 65
January 9, 1964] ~~XU~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 2, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT



JOHN CUTCH



b6
b7C

~~XU~~

- 563 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At the meeting, [] made a report on a recent Executive Board meeting of the NYNALC at which she was in attendance. She mentioned that at this meeting, it was announced that nominations for the Executive Committee, NYNALC would be held on March 25, 1964, and the election would take place on April 17, 1964. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

In addition, she stated that at the meeting, a discussion was held as to how certain members of the NYNALC CP caucus could be nominated for the Executive Board of the NYNALC, inasmuch as, if they were elected they would become chairmen of certain committees. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

A committee of three was formed to determine what members of the caucus group would be proposed for the Executive Board, including [] ARTHUR KNIGHT and [] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T- 4
February 4, 1964] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 2, 1964. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

The main discussion at the meeting dealt with the election of officers in the NYNALC and it was stressed at the meeting they should attempt to get NYNALC caucus members on the Executive Board. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[NY T- 12
February 3, 1964] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

On February 15, 1964, [] and ARTHUR KNIGHT met at the residence of ARTHUR KNIGHT to discuss the coming elections of the NYNALC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

- 564 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

They discussed and decided that the following names should be presented to the NYNALC-CP caucus to determine if these individuals should run for the Executive Board, NYNALC:

[REDACTED]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[REDACTED]
JOHN CUTCH
[REDACTED]

XU

[NY T- 4
February 18, 1964] XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 16, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

[REDACTED]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[REDACTED]
JOHN CUTCH
[REDACTED]

XU

The agenda at the above meeting dealt with the forthcoming election of officers of the NYNALC. XU

ARTHUR KNIGHT mentioned the candidates who would run for the Executive Board. XU

[NY T-65
February 19, 1964] XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 16, 1964. XU

- 565 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At the meeting, a discussion was held concerning the election of the NYNALC and it was mentioned that the aim of the NYNALC CP caucus is to have one or more of its members elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC. ~~RU~~

In order to achieve this aim a slate of candidates for the Executive Board will be presented by ARTHUR KNIGHT at the nominations meeting of the NYNALC which is scheduled for March 25, 1964. This slate will have members of the NYNALC CP caucus, thereon with the exception of [redacted] with the hope that at least one of them will be nominated. ~~RU~~

It was stated that [redacted] did not want to be on the Executive Board of the NYNALC, because she believed she would operate more effectively within the NYNALC in some other capacity. ~~RU~~

The NYNALC CP caucus members were advised to attend meetings of the NYNALC and not merely to appear at the nominations meeting of the NYNALC. ~~RU~~

b6
b7c

[NY T-75
February 18, 1964] ~~RU~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 16, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

JOHN CUTCH

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
[redacted]

~~RU~~

- 566 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

A discussion was held concerning the coming election of the NYNALC. at the above meeting. ARTHUR KNIGHT said [] should be on the Executive Board of the NYNALC in order that he might then be placed on the Grievance Committee of the NYNALC. KNIGHT also said he thought that all those present should try to attend the National Convention of the NALC in Cleveland, Ohio. XU

b6
b7C

[NY T- 12
February 17, 1964] XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on March 22, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[]

JOHN CUTCH
[]
[]

XU

Most of the above meeting was devoted to the coming election of the NYNALC. ARTHUR KNIGHT stated that he was able to have his name placed on the slate of candidates to be nominated for the Executive Board, NYNALC and that at the nominations meeting of the NYNALC to be held on March 25, 1964, [] JOHN CUTCH and [] would be nominated from the floor. XU

ARTHUR KNIGHT mentioned that [] did not come to the meeting, because she is fearful of being identified as a Communist by NALC officials. XU

[NY T-75
March 31, 1964] XU

- 567 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on March 22, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
[redacted]

JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

XU

b6
b7C

ARTHUR KNIGHT gave a report on three meetings of the Nominating Committee of the NYNALC of which he is a member, during the above meeting. KNIGHT said all of the current officers were approached to be renominated and that MORRIS DOSWELL will be renominated as President at the nominations meeting of the general membership meeting of the NYNALC to be held on March 25, 1964. XU

KNIGHT stated that JAMES SMITH, Vice-President, NYNALC was asked if he would accept the nomination again. KNIGHT advised that SMITH said if all the candidates for the Executive Board would sign a loyalty oath then he would accept renomination as Vice-President. KNIGHT said that SMITH was told that the Nominating Committee has no authority to do this and if any such action was taken it would have to be taken on orders of the National Office, NALC. KNIGHT stated that SMITH was not put on the Nominations List. XU

KNIGHT advised that he had attempted to have [redacted] and JOHN CUTCH nominated for the Executive Board, but other members of the Nominating Committee told him that [redacted] was only attending meetings of the NYNALC, because he has a "complaint" in his employment and that if his "complaint is satisfied" he would probably stop coming to the meetings. KNIGHT said that it may be possible to add a few more names in nomination from the floor at the time of the membership meeting and that he might get [redacted] and CUTCH nominated at that time. XU

- 568 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

KNIGHT stated he also wanted to get [redacted] name on the list of nominees for the Executive Board. [redacted] said that she did not think this was wise, because [redacted] works nights and would be unable to be active. X U

b6
b7C

[NY T- 12
March 23, 1964] X U

On March 5, 1964, at the 40th Anniversary of "The Worker" Celebration held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, JAMES TORMEY was overheard stating that the NYNALC CP caucus meeting scheduled for March 8, 1964, would not be held, because a session of the National Press Conference of "The Worker" was being held on that day at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City. X U

At the anniversary, TORMEY told [redacted] that he should go to the conference as a representative of the NYNALC CP caucus. TORMEY said that [redacted] should attempt to go to the conference on both days, March 7 and 8, 1964, but that Saturday, March 7, was the most important day. X U

According to NY 100-153735, [redacted] said that ARTHUR KNIGHT could not attend the celebration at Carnegie Hall, because he was at a meeting of the Nominating Committee of the NYNALC. X U

[NY T-12
March 10, 1964] X U

- 569 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

On April 7, 1964, an emergency meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

[REDACTED]
ARTHUR KNIGHT

[REDACTED]
JIM TORMEY

XU

b6
b7C

At the meeting TORMEY was very critical of ARTHUR KNIGHT, stating that KNIGHT had done a poor job in working on the Nominations Committee of the NYNALC and that he had managed in getting only KNIGHT, himself, of the NYNALC CP caucus nominated for the Executive Board, NYNALC. TORMEY said that KNIGHT should at least have gotten [REDACTED] besides himself, nominated. XU

TORMEY said that every effort must be made by the NYNALC CP caucus to support MORRIS DOSWELL for President of the NYNALC. He suggested that LEO [REDACTED] get in touch with DOSWELL and tell him of his support in any way that he can help. XU

TORMEY told [REDACTED] to tell [REDACTED] to be sure to write to the Election Committee to tell them that she will accept the nomination for the NYNALC Executive Board, because if she does not accept her name will be removed from the nomination. XU

[NY T-12
April 7, 1964] XU

On April 12, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following: XU

- 570 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

JIM TORMEY

[REDACTED]

JOHN CUTCH

ARTHUR KNIGHT

[REDACTED]

XU

b6
b7C

At the meeting a discussion took place concerning the election of officers to the Executive Board, NYNALC.

The nominees to be backed by the caucus are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] JOHN CUTCH, ARTHUR KNIGHT and [REDACTED]

The election will take place on April 17, 1964, at the headquarters of the NYNALC.

XU

ARTHUR KNIGHT stated that he will attempt to have leaflets published, indicating the four nominees of the NYNALC CP caucus, which will urge those receiving the leaflets to vote for these individuals.

XU

[NY T-65

April 16, 1964]

XU

On April 12, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY

JOHN CUTCH

[REDACTED]

ARTHUR KNIGHT

[REDACTED]

XU

b6
b7C

- 571 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At this meeting plans concerning what the caucus group intends to do concerning the NYNALC election, were discussed. Assignments were given to those present to contact certain groups in order to obtain votes for ARTHUR KNIGHT, [redacted] and JOHN CUTCH in their bid to be elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC. X U

After the meeting, JIM TORMEY was overheard saying that he did not trust [redacted] and that she would be dropped from the caucus group. He stated that she would not be allowed to attend the next caucus meeting until he had thoroughly investigated her. X U

[NY T-4
April 14, 1964] X U

On April 12, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]

X U

This meeting was called to discuss the coming election of officers in the NYNALC, which was to be held on April 17, 1964. X U

[redacted] stated that she had telephoned a few longshoremen to see if they would support MORRIS DOSWELL. TORMEY and [redacted] were critical of [redacted] stating she should not have called them, because they are probably friendly with FRED SMALL who is on the slate which is opposing MORRIS DOSWELL's slate. X U

b6
b7C

- 572 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

TORMEY was further critical of [] stating she should stop doing so much at the NYNALC on her own, inasmuch as she might arouse the suspicions of JAMES SMITH, a Vice President of the NYNALC. ~~U~~

TORMEY stated that he desired that as many members of the NYNALC CP caucus as possible to be at the headquarters of the NYNALC on election day to distribute leaflets with the MORRIS DOSWELL for President slate on the leaflets. This slate is the one which was originally presented in nomination and it does not contain the names of [] and JOHN CUTCH for the Executive Board, NYNALC, because they were not originally nominated. TORMEY said that he was not concerned that these names were not on the slate, because he felt it was more important that the DOSWELL slate be elected, rather than the slate headed by JAMES SMITH for President. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

TORMEY stated that he wanted both [] and [] to advise DOSWELL of their support for him and his slate. ~~U~~

NY T- 12

April 16, 1964] ~~U~~

It was ascertained that on April 15, 1964, [] JAMES TORMEY, ARTHUR KNIGHT and [] met at 435 East Ninth Street, New York City, where they discussed the elections of the NYNALC to be held on April 17, 1964, and a leaflet prepared by JAMES SMITH, present Vice President of the NYNALC, who is running for President of the NYNALC against MORRIS DOSWELL. ~~U~~

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TORMEY told [] he should contact DOSWELL on April 16, 1964, and let him know of his, [] support. ~~U~~

- 573 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

TORMEY advised that it was more important to have DOSWELL's election slate defeat SMITH's slate, than to have [redacted], JOHN CUTCH or [redacted] elected to the NYNALC Executive Board. He noted that ARTHUR KNIGHT is on DOSWELL's slate. He said that [redacted] should be at the headquarters of the NYNALC all day on April 17, 1964, issuing leaflets supporting the DOSWELL slate. ~~XU~~

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~~NY~~ TORMEY was of the opinion, that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH was supporting the SMITH group. That he feels RANDOLPH does not want the NALC to be a mass organization, that leaders like RANDOLPH cannot control the masses and that he, TORMEY, feels that SMITH has the same ideas as RANDOLPH. ~~XU~~

[NY T-12
April 16, 1964] ~~XU~~

On April 17, 1964, during the course of the election of the NYNALC, MORRIS DOWSELL gave [redacted] leaflets which requested the supported of the slate headed by MORRIS DOSWELL. [redacted] distributed these leaflets during the course of the election to individuals entering the headquarters of the NYNALC to vote. ~~XU~~

During the course of the election, [redacted] was observed working in headquarters. [redacted] was scheduled to help in counting the ballots. ~~XU~~

[redacted] were observed voting in the election. ~~XU~~

[NY T-12
April 20, 1964] ~~XU~~

- 574 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

On April 17, 1964, during the course of the election of officers and members of the Executive Board, NYNALC, [redacted] were observed distributing literature urging NYNALC members to vote for MORRIS DOSWELL for President. ~~XU~~

[NY T-75
April 20, 1964] ~~XU~~

On April 19, 1964, a meeting of some of the members of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the following:

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ARTHUR KNIGHT

[redacted]
JIM TORMEY

~~XU~~

The meeting consisted of a discussion about the people who were nominated for official positions in the NYNALC. ~~XU~~

During the course of the meeting TORMEY stated that the NYNALC CP caucus members should not antagonize any of the national leaders, NALC and that they should become friendly with the officers of the NALC. ~~XU~~

[NY T-4
April 21, 1964] ~~XU~~

On May 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance was the following: ~~XU~~

- 575 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[REDACTED]

JOHN CUTCH
[REDACTED]

JIM TORMEY
[REDACTED]

XU

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The main topic was the election of officers of the NYNALC. It was agreed that the NYNALC CP caucus was pleased with its results inasmuch as the slate of candidates favored by the caucus had been elected, including MORRIS DOSWELL as President and ARTHUR KNIGHT. XU

Mention was made of the fact that [REDACTED] had been appointed to the State Board of the New York State CP Board where she will be in a position to transmit orders from the State Board to the caucus. XU

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Concerning the NALC Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, it was mentioned that all members of the NYNALC CP caucus, if possible, should attend. It was further mentioned that a "caucus" group will be formed at the convention, but this "caucus" will consist of both Party and non-Party people and for this reason, CPUSA members will have to be careful of their speech and actions. XU

[NY T-75
May 5, 1964] XU

On May 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following: XU

- 576 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

ARTHUR KNIGHT

JOHN CUTCH

JIM TORMEY

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It was mentioned that the NYNALC CP caucus was very well satisfied with the election of the NYNALC, because MORRIS DOSWELL was elected President, JAMES SMITH was defeated and ARTHUR KNIGHT was elected to the NYNALC Executive Board. *XU*

A discussion was held concerning the NALC Convention. It is expected that JAMES SMITH and others are expected to bring before the convention the "loyalty oath" through which CPUSA members would be barred from membership in the NALC and that sufficient forces must get to the convention to prevent the use of the "loyalty oath". *XU*

NY T-65
May 5, 1964

On May 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following: *XU*

ARTHUR KNIGHT

JOHN CUTCH

JIM TORMEY

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- 577 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

TORMEY stated that the NYNALC election represented a major victory. He said there is the possibility now, of making the NALC a mass, fighting organization and the election was a victory for democracy and a defeat for "red-baiting". ~~SECRET~~

TORMEY stressed that as many members of the NYNALC caucus as possible should attend the convention and it was noted that [redacted] will attend, that [redacted] JOHN CUTCH, ARTHUR KNIGHT and [redacted] indicated they will attend. [redacted] stated his going would depend on the situation in the brewery locals and TORMEY said that at all costs [redacted] should go to the convention. ~~SECRET~~

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TORMEY printed out that "we" should not press our advantage at least until after the convention and that "we" should not antagonize RANDOLPH at the convention. He said that "we" have increased our position within the NALC. ~~SECRET~~

NY T-12
May 5, 1964

On May 18, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY
ARTHUR KNIGHT

JOHN CUTCH

~~SECRET~~

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- 578 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

ARTHUR KNIGHT gave a report on the meeting of the NYNALC Executive Board which was held on May 12, 1964. He stated that the delegates to the convention had been selected and that [redacted] had been eliminated as a delegate, but that she had been designated an alternate delegate. *XU*

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[redacted] said that as a national officer of the NALC she should be a delegate and that she thought she might resign from the National Board, NALC, because it was not very active. JIM TORMEY disagreed with [redacted] and stated that she should continue to be on the National Board. *XU*

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JOHN CUTCH and ARTHUR KNIGHT stated they would be going to the convention. [redacted] said that he would probably be able to attend. *XU*

NY T-12
May 19, 1964 *XU*

On May 18, 1964, a meeting of NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JOHN CUTCH

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT

[redacted]
JIM TORMEY

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ARTHUR KNIGHT stated that it is most important that [redacted] be allowed to vote at the convention. He said she might not be eligible to vote, because she is a Vice President of the NALC. He advised that it was most important that others in the caucus be eligible to vote at the convention. *XU*

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

JIM TORMEY suggested that at the membership meeting of the NYNALC of May 20, 1964, JOHN CUTCH propose an amendment to the constitution that all national and chapter officers of the NALC be given a vote at the convention. He stated that in this way both [] and ARTHUR KNIGHT would be given a vote at the convention. ~~XU~~

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It was suggested that at the membership meeting of May 20, 1964, that the members of the caucus nominate each other from the floor as voting delegates to the convention and that they "button-hole" the members at the meeting to vote for members of the caucus as voting delegates. ~~XU~~

NY T-65
May 21, 1964] ~~XU~~

On May 18, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the following:

JOHN CUTCH
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[]

JIM TORMEY
[]

~~XU~~

It was decided by those present that the NYNALC CP caucus would attend the membership meeting of the NYNALC to be held on May 20, 1964, and that JOHN CUTCH would make a motion that all national officers should be delegates to the convention. [] will second the motion. TORMEY stated that the caucus members should bring as many of their friends as possible to this meeting in case there was a show down of votes concerning this motion. ~~XU~~

- 580 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

TORMEY said that he would like to see all the members of the NYNALC CP caucus attend the NALC convention. ~~XU~~

NY T-4
May 21, 1964] ~~XU~~

On June 13, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY

[REDACTED]
ARTHUR KNIGHT

[REDACTED]
JOHN CUTCH

[REDACTED]

WILLIAM PATTERSON (representing the New York District CP Negro Commission)

JIM TORMEY commented that everyone who is a member of the NYNALC CP caucus should attend the next membership meeting of the NYNALC and volunteer to work on Committees. ~~XU~~

PATTERSON spoke briefly. He stated that he was pleased with the reports he had received concerning the NALC convention. He said that he expected that a report of the convention would be given at the next New York District CP Negro Commission meeting. He stated that the Negro Commission will discuss the matter and would find ways that they can assist the NYNALC CP caucus in its work. ~~XU~~

NY T- 12
June 17, 1964] ~~XU~~

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~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

On June 13, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY
WILLIAM PATTERSON

JOHN CUTCH
ARTHUR KNIGHT

XU

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[redacted] and JOHN CUTCH expressed criticism at the failure of the CPUSA "contact" to arrive at the NALC convention with instructions as to the activity of members of the NYNALC CP caucus at the convention. Both TORMEY and PATTERSON stated that the "contact" did not meet the members of the NYNALC CP caucus due to an unfortunate mix-up. XU

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Both TORMEY and PATTERSON thought that the NYNALC CP caucus had done a good job at the NALC convention. XU

NY T- 65
June 16, 1964

XU

On June 13, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting was the following:

JIM TORMEY

ARTHUR KNIGHT

JOHN CUTCH

WILLIAM PATTERSON (representing the New York District CP Negro Commission)

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XU

- 582 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

[redacted] gave a resume of the recent NALC convention. ~~XU~~

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JAMES TORMEY commented that the Party's work in the NYNALC during the past year appeared to be very good and that their position seemed firm. ~~XU~~

WILLIAM PATTERSON stated that he liked [redacted] report. He also stated that the work of the NALC was an important part of the CPUSA line. ~~XU~~

TORMEY asked [redacted] to give a report on the NALC convention before the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP which was to be held June 14, 1964, and also to the New York District CP Board which was to be held on June 22, 1964. ~~XU~~

NY T-4
June 18, 1964] ~~XU~~

On August 5, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

ARTHUR KNIGHT

JIM TORMEY

JOHN CATCH

[redacted] stated that the CPUSA has an obligation to obtain new members for the NALC. ~~XU~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

TORMEY stated that the NALC both nationally and locally is in a healthy stage. He said that in New York the chapter had been mainly concerned with internal strife, but that the successful election changed the entire situation in the NYNALC. TORMEY stated that now CPUSA emphasis can also change. ~~U~~

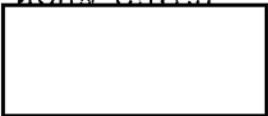
NY T-12
August 8, 1964] ~~U~~

On August 5, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

ARTHUR KNIGHT

JIM TORMEY

JOHN CITECH

 made a report on a recent NALC Executive Board meeting and she discussed the Race Conference which would be held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1964. ~~U~~

It was decided at the meeting that the CPUSA must support the NALC and that they would try and help it in its membership drive. He, ~~TORMEY~~ stated that the CPUSA should support the State of the Race Conference in Washington, D. C. ~~U~~

NY T- 4
August 10, 1964] ~~U~~

On August 22, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following: ~~U~~

- 584 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]

JIM TORMEY
[redacted]

JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

XU

b6
b7C

[redacted] made a report on a National Executive Board meeting and she mentioned quite strongly the State of the Race Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1964. XU

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b7C

JIM TORMEY stated he was pleased with the progress being made by the NYNALC CP caucus. He said that [redacted] should get membership applications in order that the CPUSA might sign up members for the NALC. He asked [redacted] how they might place [redacted] on the Grievance Committee of the NYNALC and JOHN CUTCH on its Political Action Committee. XU

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[redacted] told TORMEY that CUTCH and [redacted] should appear at the next NYNALC meeting and when a call for volunteers for committee work is made they should volunteer. XU

NY T-4
August 22, 1964

XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 22, 1964, and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]

JOHN CUTCH
JIM TORMEY

XU

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b7C

- 585 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

[redacted] mentioned at the meeting that the charges of the NALC against the Schaefer Brewing Company on discriminatory employment practices with respect to Negroes will be taken up at a hearing of the New York City Commission on Human Rights sometime in the near future. [redacted] stated this hearing will include charges against the entire brewery industry in New York City. Those in attendance agreed that this action shows that the NALC is receiving recognition. ~~U~~

[redacted] and JIM TORMEX suggested that [redacted] become a member of the Grievance Committee of the NYNALC to handle complaints in the Garment Industry. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

NY T- 75
August 24, 1964] ~~U~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 22, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]

JOHN CUTCH
JIM TORMEX
[redacted]

~~U~~

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b7C

The meeting dealt with (1) building the NALC and (2) the State of the Race Conference. ~~U~~

[redacted] as chairman, stated that each member of the caucus should get 25 new members of the NALC from their unions. ~~U~~

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b7C

- 586 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

JIM TORMEY stated that he is satisfied with the progress of the NALC. He said that every member of the caucus should be on a committee of the NYNALC in order to direct its activity and to get things done. ~~U~~

It was suggested at the meeting that JOHN CUTCH should be on the Political Action Committee and that [] should be on the Grievance Committee and that CUTCH and [] should be at the next membership meeting of the NYNALC to volunteer for these committees. ~~U~~

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[] said that a State of the Race Conference is tentatively scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., sometime during October, 1964. ~~U~~

NY T-65
August 24, 1964] ~~U~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

G. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Headquarters and Officers

The headquarters of the SNCC is 6 Raymond Street N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

X [NY T-181
August 14, 1964] XU

The October 6, 1960 issue of "The Atlanta Constitution", a daily newspaper published in Atlanta, Georgia, carried an article captioned "Negro Parley in Atlanta May Chart New Protest". The article set out that a meeting sponsored by the SNCC would be held in Atlanta, Georgia on October 14 through 16, 1960. The formal activities of the session would center around the topic "Non-violence and the achievements of desegregation". The article stated that SNCC was formed in Raleigh, North Carolina in April, 1960, by college students who had been participating in various sit-down demonstrations and delegates at that meeting agreed to hold another meeting later in the year.

"The Atlanta Constitution"
October 6, 1960

On December 4, 1963, a pamphlet was available regarding SNCC, which described SNCC as not being a membership organization but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

X [NY T- 182
December 13, 1963] XU

In August, 1964, the New York Office of SNCC was located in Suite 803, 100 5th Avenue, New York, New York.

X [NY T-183
August 11, 1964] XU

- 588 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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[NY T- 184
September 30, 1964] X U

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

[redacted] to be subpoenaed for information
furnished by NY T- is [redacted]

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b7D

OTHER PER COURT ORDER

- 589 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

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NY T-185
September 28, 1964

XU

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which should be directed to [redacted]

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JOANNE GRANT appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public hearings at Washington, D.C. on February 5, 1960, at which time this Committee was hearing testimony concerning the Communist activities and propaganda among the youth groups.

At this hearing, Mr. RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director for the Committee, noted that a day or so before ALBERT GAILLARD testified before the Committee that he had been in the

100. NY.
- 590 -

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Harlem Youth Section of the CP. He served in closed CP cell meetings with hard core members of the CP. Among the persons he identified under oath that he knew with certainty were CP members was JOANNE GRANT. At this hearing, JOANNE GRANT refused to answer whether she was at that time a CP member.

Support by Organizations and Individuals ~~NY~~

b7D

NY T- 186
June 3, 1963
August 11, 1964] ~~XU~~

The above information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained. The person to be subpoenaed is

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It was reported that as of March, 1962, the CPUSA dealt with VICTOR RABINOWITZ in regards to certain matters, and it was known that he was treated as a CP member. ~~X~~ (U)

NY T- 19
March 14, 1962] ~~XU~~

- 591 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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NY T-184
August 4, 1964

XU

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained. [redacted] to be subpoenaed is [redacted]

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ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade organization in the United States, in a legal capacity and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. NEEDLEMAN has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional Committees and in the courts and has served as a custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. XU

NY T-187
NY T-188
During 1957 and 1958

XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

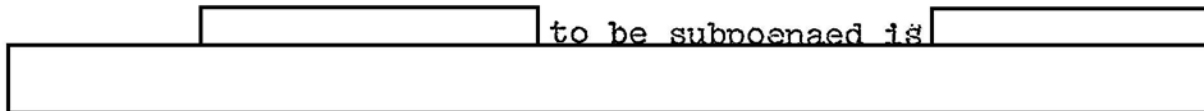
ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN has acted as
a Soviet Espionage Agent. ~~S~~ (U)

NY T-45
March, 1958] ~~S~~ U



NY T-189
June 2, 1964] ~~S~~ U

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained.



to be subpoenaed is

A characterization of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs is contained in the appendix hereto.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), New York Local, on January 24, 1963, held a meeting at 116 University Place, New York, New York, at which meeting it was announced that there would be a sale of tickets for the SNCC concert at Carnegie Hall, New York City, February 1, 1963. ~~S~~ U

NY T-147
January 27, 1963] ~~S~~ U

A characterization of the SWP, New York Local, is contained in the appendix hereto.

- 593 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

On July 21, 1963, ESTHER JACKSON stated that there would be a "Southern Freedom" weekend at Camp Midvale on the following weekend and that some of the leaders of SNCC would be at Camp Midvale as guests from Atlanta, Georgia. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY T-190
July 21, 1963

The Summer, 1964 issue of "Freedomways" reflected that ESTHER JACKSON was editor of the publication.

A characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the appendix hereto.

A characterization of Camp Midvale is contained in the appendix hereto.

On January 14, 1964, it was reported that Freedomways Associates would take up a collection for SNCC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY T-191
January 14, 1964

On March 25, 1964, Young Action held a membership meeting at 169 Allen Street, New York, New York. At this meeting, a film put out by SNCC was shown concerning Mississippi voter registration. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY T-192
March 27, 1964

A characterization of Young Action is contained in the appendix hereto.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) held a conference on civil rights at the Hotel Sheraton-Atlantic, New York City, on April 13, 1964. At the above meeting, a leaflet issued by SNCC concerning the Albany, Georgia civil rights cases and SNCC petition to the United States Attorney

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

General urging the dismissal of indictments against the defendants in the Albany, Georgia case were distributed.

NY T-193
April 16, 1964

] XU

A characterization of the ECLC is contained in the appendix hereto.

On July 1, 1964, ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN advised MICHAEL STANDARD that he (NEEDLEMAN) desired to send a contribution for a two way radio that was being installed in an automobile belonging to SNCC. S XU

[NY T-187
July 1, 1964]

] XU

An Executive Board meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Committee (NYCAHUAC) was held at their office, 150 West 34th Street, New York City, on July 21, 1964. It was reported that the NYCAHUAC would contact the New York City Chapter of SNCC to ascertain if they could help in contacting Congressmen about the Freedom Party in Mississippi. XU

NY T-194
July 24, 1964

] XU

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the appendix hereto.

- 595 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

1. THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

^b The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC where appropriate.

A brochure entitled "This is SCLC", issued by the SCLC, lists the National Headquarters as being at 334 Auburn Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia.

This brochure describes the SCLC as a non-membership organization that would be a permanent organization which would serve as a coordinating agency for local protest centers which utilize the technique and philosophy of non-violence in creative protest. This brochure reports that the SCLC had a basic aim of achieving full citizenship rights, equality and the integration of the Negro in all aspects of American life. Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., of Atlanta, Georgia, is listed as President of the SCLC.

NEW YORK AFFILIATE OF THE SCLC

The 1964-1965 Manhattan Telephone Directory, published by the New York Telephone Company, contains a dual listing for the SCLC at 15 East 40th Street, New York City, and 312 West 125th Street, New York City.

The SCLC office is moving from 15 East 40th Street, New York City, to 200 West 57th Street, New York City, on July 31, 1964.

NY T-204
July 30, 1964

] X U

The Manhattan Address Telephone Directory, published by the New York Telephone Company on September 22, 1964, lists the SCLC at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, and fails to contain any listing for the SCLC at 15 East 40th Street and/or 200 West 57th Street, New York City.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CURRENT OFFICIALS OF THE NEW YORK AFFILIATE

On Page 14 of the June 22, 1964 issue of the "New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article entitled "Friendship Baptists name Pastor", which reports that the Reverend DEARING EDWIN KING, a director of the SCLC, was installed as a pastor in a New York City church.

Dearing, Edwin King

On Page 20 of the June 24, 1964 issue of the "New York Times" is a news article entitled "Integration Leader to Publish a Series on Negro History", which reports that the Reverend WYATT TEE WALKER, The Executive Assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING of the SCLC, would supervise the New York office of the SCLC.

On Page 9 of the September 25, 1964 issue of the "New York World Telegram and Sun", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article which identifies the Reverend WYATT TEE WALKER as the New York Director of the SCLC.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-152
June, 1964

XU

This source advised on February 26, 1957 that he had identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

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NY T-158
February 26, 1957

XU

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

PAST OFFICIALS OF THE SCLC

Letters on the official stationery of the SCLC dated January 25, 1963, bear the name "J.H. O'DELL, Administrator, SCLC, 312 West 125 Street" and are signed "J.H. O'DELL".



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HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as Jack O'Dell and J.H. O'Dell, was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) as a member of the National Committee in July, 1962. ~~XU~~

NY T-45
July, 1962 ~~XU~~

On Page 10 of the May 30, 1963 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article entitled "Negro Panel" in which the Reverend THOMAS KILGORE, JR. is described as the New York "executive" of the SCLC. ~~XU~~

Among the ministers active in securing signatures for a "Clergy Appeal to the President on Behalf of Morton Sobell", which appeal was circulated and sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS), was the Reverend THOMAS KILGORE, JR.

NY T-205
April 6, 1960 ~~XU~~

A characterization of the CSJMS may be found in the appendix section attached hereto.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On Page 25 of the June 12, 1963 issue of the "New York Times" is a news article entitled "Massive Protest in Capital Seen if Congress Fails to Aid Negroes" in which the Reverend GEORGE LAWRENCE is described as Northeast Regional Representative of the SCLC.

The name Reverend GEORGE LAWRENCE, 828 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared on a list of what this source believed to be a mailing list of the Seventeenth Assembly District Club of the Kings County CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-14
July 7, 1961

Personnel of the SCLC office in New York City advised that JACK O'DELL was no longer connected with the New York office of the SCLC.

NY T-10
July 30, 1963

SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES ON NEW YORK AFFILIATE OF SCLC

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-206
January, 1963

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to communism. ~~XU~~

NY T-45
April, 1964

~~SECRET~~ (U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-207
February, 1963

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-208
October, 1963

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-208
November, 1963

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-152
November, 1963

In the latter part of January, 1964, the E.J. Creedon Company, New York City, which company handles the mailings for the SCLC, stenciled 5,000 envelopes for the Freedomways Associates

~~SECRET~~ (U)

with the names and addresses from a listing maintained by the Creedon Company for the SCLC. Among the lists used was the current 1963 SCLC list. Arrangements for Freedomways Associates to use the list was made by [redacted] an employee of SCLC, who gave permission.

February 12, 1964

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A characterization of Freedomways Associates may be found in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

NY T-152
February, 1964

XU

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

NY T-208
February, 1964

XU

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

NY T-152
February, 1964

XU

~~SECRET~~

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, Page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, Page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

This source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly". ~~XU~~

NY T-2
September 25, 1963

~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

This source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that RAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-153
February, 1964

XU

This source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA. XU

NY T-18
January 21, 1964

XU

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, Page 27, Column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER



NY T-152
February, 1964

XU

Harry
The name of HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York City, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). XU

NY T-209
December, 1949

XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The name of HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. ~~XU~~

NY T-210
March 5, 1944

~~XU~~

It is to be noted that this source, on March 5, 1944, furnished information which revealed that the name of WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA WACHTEL, and her address, were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. ~~XU~~

~~Harry H. Wachtel~~

~~NI~~

NY T-210
March 5, 1944

~~XU~~

A characterization of the NLG may be found in the appendix section attached hereto.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-206
March, 1964

~~XU~~

OTHER PER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-211
March, 1964

~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On Page 12 of the May 31, 1964 issue of "The Worker", an East coast communist newspaper, is a news article entitled "Leftist Rally June 4", which reports that the Reverend JAMES BEVEL, of the SCLC, would address the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties to be held in New York City.

A characterization of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties may be found in the appendix section attached hereto.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-212
September, 1964

XU

SCLC POLICY CONCERNING COMMUNIST COLLABORATION IN SCLC ACTIVITIES

On Page 30 of the October 20, 1963 issue of the New York "Journal American", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article captioned "Rev. King Blasts Red Anti-Semitism", which reports that the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, head of the SCLC, had "lashed out" at the Soviet Government attempts to "liquidate the Jewish people in Russia", during a speech in New York on November 19, 1963.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER



NY T-213
April, 1964

] ~~U~~

- 606 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

~~JOHN ABT~~

The source advised that JOHN ABT is one of the attorneys who, over a period of years, has represented the CP, USA, in its litigation. ~~U~~

NY T-45
June, 1962

The source, an agency which collects security information in the Chicago area, advised that, on February 2, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting at 32 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, which was held under the auspices of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). This meeting was called "Challenge to Democracy".

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NY T-251
February 7, 1962

A characterization of the CCDBR is set forth in the attached Appendix pages.

On July 11, 1962, the source made available a list of names and addresses of persons who had been in contact with the United States Festival Committee in New York City, in connection with the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, Finland, from July 28 to August 6, 1962. The list, entitled, "Participant List - Incomplete" contained the name of [redacted] Chicago". ~~U~~

NY T-252
July 11, 1962

- 607
~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The source advised that [redacted] moved from [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, on April 27, 1962.

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NY T-251
October 4, 1962

XU

A characterization of the Eighth World Youth Festival is set forth in the Appendix under the heading of The United States Festival Committee, Incorporated.

[redacted] Passport Office, Department of State, Chicago, Illinois, advised on October 17, 1962, that [redacted] applied for a passport on September 7, 1962.

On October 3, 1961, Sergeant JAY CATHER, Protection and Security Division, University of Wisconsin, advised that his records show that on May 13, 1960, his office was advised that [redacted] a "mental case", was missing from the Psychiatric Ward of the University Hospital. She was picked up on May 14, 1960, and returned to the Psychiatric Ward of the hospital.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

WILLIAM ALBERTSON, as of February, 1963, was the Executive Secretary of the New York Communist Party (CP) District. (u)

NY T-62
February 11, 1963

XU

"The Worker" issue of July 7, 1964, contained an article captioned "New York Communists Denounce ALBERTSON as Informer". This article reflects that by action of the CP of New York State WILLIAM ALBERTSON was expelled from membership in the Party.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY
Bills

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Co-ordinating
Committee, Michigan District CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-63
June 11, 1963] ~~XU~~

JAMES ALLEN

Source advised that SOLOMON AUERBACH, commonly
known as JAMES ALLEN, is a member of the Nat-
ional Committee of the Communist Party, United
States of America (CP, USA). Source advised
he believes this to be the case based on
the informant's own personal knowledge and
experience concerning ALLEN's activities and
on ALLEN's attendance at meetings of this body. ~~XU~~

NY T-59
June 27, 1962] ~~XU~~

Information was received that on April 27, 1963,
[redacted] attended a New York County
CP Conference held at 575 Sixth Avenue, New
York City. ~~XU~~

NY T-10
July 1, 1963] ~~XU~~

As of February 27, 1962, [redacted]
was a member of the Kingsbridge - Fordham Club,
Bronx County CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-6
March 8, 1962] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. ~~U~~

NY T-23
August 29, 1963] ~~U~~

~~U~~ ~~NY~~ ~~DC~~
[redacted]
An Advance caucus of CP members in that organization was held November 18, 1962. [redacted] was one of those present at this caucus. ~~U~~

NY T-60
November 30, 1962] ~~U~~

~~U~~ ~~NY~~ ~~DC~~
~~ERDINE ANTONSEN~~ Mrs Zekor Antonsen

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County, CP USA Committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this meeting. ~~U~~

NY T-4
June 10, 1963] ~~U~~

~~U~~ ~~NY~~ ~~DC~~
~~ZEKOR ANTONSEN~~

A CP USA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of ZEKOR ANTONSEN. ROBERT SCHNEIDER, a CP USA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget ZEKE is chairman of the Party on Staten Island and is recognized as such." ~~U~~

NY T-93
February 25, 1963] ~~U~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ROBERT APTER

The June, 1963, issue of "Progressive Labor" lists ROBERT APTER as Circulation Manager of that publication.

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b7C

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the CP Press Commission at headquarters of the New York State CP, 23 West 26th Street on November 9, 1961, and at a CP Press Commission meeting on November 20, 1961, at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City. XU

NY T-6
November 22, 1961
December 27, 1961. XU

On May 12, 1958, [redacted] a CP member, attended a New York State CP Conference. X (U)

NY T-107
May, 1958 XU

A closed CP Youth Conference was held July 8, 1962, in Philadelphia, to which only CP members were invited. [redacted] was invited but was unable to attend. Pa. NY DC

[redacted] informant for the FBI in the CP in the Philadelphia area for seven years July 8, 1962

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A closed CP Youth Conference was held on July 8, 1962, in Philadelphia to which only CP members were invited. [redacted] was invited but unable to attend. Pa. NY DC

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b7C

[redacted] July 8, 1962

b6
b7C
b7D

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7c

[redacted] is a member of the New York City Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP). ~~XU~~

NY T-46
May 4, 1964] ~~XU~~

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. ~~XU~~

NY T-23
August 29, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. ~~XU~~

NY T-23
August 29, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] a member of the CP for 30 years, registered for the CP at a special Hunts Point-Tremont Boulevard Section membership meeting of the Bronx County CP on January 9, 1958. ~~XU~~

NY T-8
January 27, 1958] ~~XU~~

At a meeting of Club 6, Hunts Point-Tremont Boulevard Section Bronx County CP held on March 31, 1958, [redacted] paid her dues for January through June, 1958. ~~XU~~

NY T-8
April 14, 1958] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~

~~DOROTHY BALLAN~~

~~DOROTHY BALLAN is a member of the National Committee of the WWP and manager of the "Workers World"~~

~~ms Sam Ballan~~

NY T-50
May 4, 1964

~~SAM BALLAN~~

~~SAM BALLAN is National Chairman of the WWP.~~

NY T-150
May 4, 1964

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b7c

~~[redacted] was a member of the Queens County Executive Committee of the CP and Organizer for the Flushing Section, Queens County CP.~~

NY T-73
September 24, 1954
December 26, 1957

~~CONNIE BART~~

~~CONNIE BART was present at a meeting of the Flatbush Communist Party, Brooklyn, New York, on October 24, 1962.~~

NY T-64
October 30, 1962

~~CONNIE BART was a member of the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party as of October 16, 1963.~~

~~ms Phil Bart~~

NY T-4
October 16, 1963

~~SECRET~~

PHILIP BART

PHILIP BART was the National Organizational Secretary of the CP USA at that time. ~~XU~~

DC/ NY/

NY T-45
May 7, 1962

~~XU~~

Source advised that based on his knowledge of BART's attendance at meetings of the CP USA National Committee and National Executive Committee, as well as other activities, BART is a member of the National Committee of the CP USA. ~~XU~~

NY T-59
June 27, 1962

~~XU~~

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP Committee. ~~XU~~

NY T-4
June 8, 1962

~~XU~~

[redacted] was a member of the SWP-NYL as of April, 1964. ~~XU~~

NY T-147
April 8, 1964

~~XU~~

[redacted] attended a meeting of the West Side Area Clubs of the CP on Wednesday night, January 2, 1963, at 16th Street and Sixth Avenue. ~~XU~~

NY T-7
January 8, 1963

~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~

As of May 31, 1961, [redacted] was Educational Director of Club Number 1 of the Upper West Side CP Section in New York City. ~~XU~~

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NY T-7
May 31, 1961] ~~XU~~

~~XU~~ [redacted]
On April 1, 1958, a New York County Communist Party Tenants Caucus was held. This was a closed CP meeting and all individuals who attended had to be CP members. Among those present was [redacted] ~~XU~~

NY T-65
April 9, 1958] ~~XU~~

~~XU~~ [redacted] aka, [redacted]
[redacted] was a member of the CP Housing Caucus or Committee as of January 29, 1962. ~~XU~~

NY T-66
January 29, 1962] ~~XU~~

~~XU~~ BENJAMIN 2X (GOODMAN)

~~XU~~ BENJAMIN 2X is a principal assistant to Malcolm X in the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). ~~XU~~

NY T-50
August 6, 1964] ~~XU~~

~~XU~~ [redacted] C.P. member
A Retail Clerks meeting, CP USA, New York District, New York Industrial Division, Distributive Region, was held on August 6, 1961, in Room 9, Central Plaza Annex. 40 East 7th Street, New York City. ~~XU~~

NY T-67
August 16, 1961] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

On August 6, 1961, Special Agents of the FBI observed [redacted] to enter Room 9, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York City, during the aforementioned meeting.

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b7C

In about 1940, [redacted] stated that he was a member of the CP.

NY T-108
1960

XU

[redacted] attended an open meeting of the Allerton Club of the Bronx County CP, held at 683 Allerton Avenue, Bronx, New York, on January 23, 1962. XU

NY T-68
February 6, 1962

XU

[redacted] was one of the Committee members of the Garment Section of the Communist Party. XU

NY T-109
October 1, 1947

XU

[redacted] was a Communist Party member or functionary.

NY T-109
June 30, 1950

XU

[redacted] attended a meeting of the New Jersey CP State Board held March 1, 1963, as an "at large" State Board member. XU

NY T-61
March 24, 1963

XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

By letter dated April 27, 1962, Mr. J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC, furnished a card addressed to President JOHN F. KENNEDY. This card contained the purported signature of [redacted] Flushing '65, New York.

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b7C

Page five of the April 8, 1962, issue of "The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, contained a reproduction of an unsigned postal card reading the same as the card mentioned above, addressed to the President. According to a statement appearing immediately beneath the reproduction, these cards were distributed by the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCFCL), 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, New York, and may be purchased from the CCFCL.

A characterization of the CCFCL is included in the Appendix pages.

[redacted] was a member of the International Workers Order (IWO) as of March, 1952.

NY T-91
April 1952

] Xu

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~NY~~ [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Minor Press Club of the CP which was held on November 9, 1961, at Estonian Hall, 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. ~~NY~~

NY T-78
November 13, 1961 ~~NY~~

~~NY~~ [redacted] was present on February 17, 1962, at a Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) CP Caucus which was held at 248 West 64th Street, New York City. ~~NY~~

NY T-4
February 20, 1962 ~~NY~~

On March 22, 1961, following a meeting of the CP, USA District Trade Union Commission held in New York City on March 14, 1961, [redacted] a member of the Commission as representative from the Printing Trades Section, Industrial Division, CP, stated that [redacted] was a member of his group. ZALPH continued that [redacted] recruited two or three people into the Party. ~~NY~~

NY T-4
March, 1961. ~~NY~~

~~NY~~ [redacted] The source advised that [redacted] attended an affair sponsored by the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section of CP on April 6, 1962, in New York City. ~~NY~~

NY T-13
April 9, 1962 ~~NY~~

-12-

- 618 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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b7c

At a meeting of the Political Committee, CPEPD on July 18, 1963, it was noted by the group that [redacted] would be a likely recruit for the CPEPD. ~~XU~~

NY T-23
July 25, 1963] ~~XU~~

At a meeting of the Political Committee, CPEPD on July 18, 1963, it was noted by the group that [redacted] would be a likely recruit for the CPEPD. ~~XU~~

NY T-23
July 25, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] is a member of the CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-49
August, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] is a member of the CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-49
August, 1963] ~~XU~~

~~XU~~ [ALBERT E. BLUMBERG] *Albert*

Source furnished information which reflected that on July 21, 1958, a meeting of the Kings County CP Committee was held at the Hotel St. George, 51 Clark Street, Brooklyn, New York. ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

According to the information furnished, [redacted] informed the meeting that he had received a letter from ALBERT BLUMBERG, who had been elected to the New York State CP Committee as a representative from Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn CP Convention. In this letter, [redacted] stated, BLUMBERG announced his resignation from the New York State CP Committee. [redacted] said the Brooklyn staff had accepted this resignation. ~~U~~

NY T-69
July 21, 1958] ~~U~~

[redacted] NY
[redacted] attended a special election meeting of the New York County CP on August 12, 1957.

[redacted]
a member of the CP

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b7D

[redacted]
August 21, 1957

~~U~~ [redacted] P.C.
[redacted] attended a meeting of the CP USA New York District Committee on August 10, 1963. ~~U~~

NY T-4
August 13, 1963] ~~U~~

b6
b7C

On September 12, 1962, a meeting of Lower East Side CP members was held at 37 East 4th Street, New York City, New York. [redacted] attended this meeting. ~~U~~

NY T-13
September 13, 1962] ~~U~~

- 620 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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On November 8, 1963, a meeting of the Kings County CP Commission on School Integration was held in Brooklyn, New York. [redacted]

[redacted] attended this meeting and was one of three individuals appointed to the Executive Committee of the Kings County CP Commission on School Integration. ~~XU~~

NY T-35
November, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] Bronx County CP Co-ordinator, was present at a meeting of the Tremont and Nat Richman Clubs of the Bronx County CP on July 25, 1963. ~~XU~~

NY T-8
August 16, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] wife of [redacted] Bronx County CP Co-ordinator, was present at a meeting of the Tremont and Nat Richman Clubs of the Bronx County CP on July 25, 1963. ~~XU~~

NY T-8
August 16, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] is a member of the Bronx County CP Council (County Committee) as of October 9, 1963. ~~XU~~

NY T-8
October 16, 1963] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

c[PAUL BOUTELLE

The source stated that as of March, 1961, PAUL BOUTELLE was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), New York, New York. The source also stated that PAUL BOUTELLE was arrested on August 29, 1964, for attempting to speak at a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) election rally in Harlem in violation of a ban imposed on him by the New York City Police Department. ~~XU~~

NY T-147
March 30, 1961
August, 1964] ~~XU~~

The source stated on September 2, 1964, that PAUL BOUTELLE as of June, 1964, was the Director of Freedomways Book Service, which was connected with Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York. ~~XU~~

NY T-277
June 14, 1964] ~~XU~~

The SWP has been designated under Executive order 10450. Characterizations of the YSA Freedomways Associates (Harlem Freedomways Forum) are contained in the appendix.

~~XU~~ [] ~~XU~~

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On January 14, 1959, [] attended a meeting of the Tenants Council Club of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Sections, Kings County CP. At this meeting, she registered in the CP for 1959. She indicated that she had attended a CP school and had been in the CP for 25 years. ~~XU~~

NY T-4
January 16, 1959] ~~XU~~

- 15 -

- 622 -

59
25
134

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JOSEPH BRANDT

JOSEPH BRANDT was brought into the National Office of the CP USA in January, 1963, as Administrative Assistant to the National Organization Secretary of the CP USA. ~~XU~~

NY T-19
February 15, 1963 ~~XU~~

GEORGE BREITMAN

GEORGE BREITMAN was a member of the National Committee of the SWP. ~~XU~~

NY T-219
July 19, 1963 ~~XU~~

A meeting of the NYNALC CP Caucus was held on March 22, 1964. [redacted] was among those present at this meeting. ~~XU~~

NY T-12
March 23, 1964 ~~XU~~

CARL BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the CP in Louisville from January, 1951 to December, 1954, testified in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Circuit Court, Louisville, on December 11 and 13, 1954, that she had known CARL BRADEN as a leading member of the CP, Louisville, during the period of her membership. ~~XU~~

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b7c

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SOL BRODSKY

~~SECRET~~ (U)

At a meeting of the former Kings County Labor Youth League (LYL) held March 29, 1957, PHYLLIS BRODSKY told those present that she and her husband were members of the CP and anyone who wished to continue in the progressive movement should do so by becoming CP members. ~~NY~~ ~~XU~~

Mr + Mrs Sol Brodsky ~~NY~~ ~~XU~~
NY T-70
April 12, 1957

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~~NY~~ ~~XU~~
[redacted] attended the organizational meeting of the Greater New York Labor Press Club held on March 31, 1964. ~~XU~~

NY T-17
April, 1964 ~~XU~~

~~NY~~ ~~XU~~
[redacted] ~~NY~~ ~~XU~~
A closed CP Youth Conference was held on July 8, 1962, in Philadelphia, to which only CP members were invited. [redacted] was in attendance.

[redacted]
July 8, 1962

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~~NY~~ ~~XU~~
At a meeting of the 6th Assembly District, Kings County CP Club held on May 27, 1963, it was stated that [redacted] was a new member of the CP, USA. ~~XU~~

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NY T-4
May 31, 1963 ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~b6
b7c

NY
In December, 1960, at a meeting of the Kings County CP Board, the name [redacted] was mentioned as being recommended by the Board to work on the Negro Work Commission. ~~XU~~

NY T-71
December 22, 1960] ~~XU~~

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-4
July 1, 1963] ~~XU~~

~~XU~~ [redacted]
The source advised that [redacted] was a teacher in Chicago, who belonged to the Professional Section of the CP. She was never known to hold any positions in the Party, although she was known as a CP member from about 1939 until 1956. ~~XU~~

NY T-263
December 2, 1961] ~~XU~~

~~XU~~ [redacted]
The source advised that, with regard to a meeting of the South Side Club, Illinois, CP, held on April 15, 1962, at the Ebony Club in Chicago. [redacted]

[redacted] was not present during the course of the meeting, but it was understood that \$5.00 was paid to her for the use of the Ebony Club. ~~XU~~

NY T-264
April, 1962] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

The source advised that [redacted] attended one or more sessions of the enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, and invited guests held in New York City, December 19-22, 1963. *XU*

NY T-59
December, 1963. *XU*

The source advised that [redacted] was Chairman of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC).

*NYT-249
March, 1964*

A characterization of the PYOC is contained in the Appendix.

On July 3, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District CP.

[redacted]
a CP member from

[redacted]
July 3, 1962

b6
b7C
b7D

XU
The source, advised that on July 11, 1963, [redacted] attended a CP, USA, sponsored meeting held at the Central Plaza, 7th Street and Second Avenue, New York City. It was a closed CP, USA meeting by invitation only. *XU*

b6
b7C

NY T-4
July 12, 1963 *XU*

-2-

- 626 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

(U)

b6
b7C

From October, 1961 to November, 1962,
 [redacted] was a member of the Brooklyn
 Youth Club, New York District CP.

[redacted]
 1959 to September 11,
 1962

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. ~~XU~~

NY T-55
 September 5, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] is a current member of the CPUSA. ~~XU~~

NY T-49
 August, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] is a member of the WWP. ~~XU~~

NY T-150
 May 4, 1964] ~~XU~~

b6
b7C

[redacted] was a member of the Queens
 County Communist Political Association, Rego
 Park Club, in June, 1944. ~~XU~~

NY T-72
 July 22, 1944] ~~XU~~

-21-

- 627 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SOL CHALEK~~

CHALEK was a member of the Queens County Communist Political Association, Rego Park Club as of June 16, 1944. ~~NY~~ ~~U~~

NY T-72
July 22, 1944] ~~U~~

SOL CHALEK had been given an assignment by the Queens County CP. ~~U~~

NY T-73
June, 1951] ~~U~~

~~FRANK CHANDLER~~

FRANK CHANDLER is a member of the State Board, New Jersey CP. ~~U~~

NY T-61
February 13, 1963] ~~U~~

~~FRANCES CHANDLER~~

~~MRS~~
It has been learned that FRANCES CHANDLER, wife of ~~FRANK CHANDLER~~, had expressed a desire to transfer from her CP Club to a more active club within the New Jersey CP. ~~U~~

NY T-59
June 20, 1962] ~~U~~

~~JOE CHENERY~~

JOE CHENERY is a member of the "Direct Mail" Club, Distributive Region, Industrial Division, New York District CP. ~~U~~

NY T-74
September 30, 1963] ~~U~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

The source advised that [redacted] is a member of the Workers World Party.

~~JOHN HENRIK CLARKE~~

The source made available information reflecting that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways" is an "associate" of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

NY T-265
August 14, 1964

A characterization of AIMS is set forth in the Appendix pages.

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Lower East Side Section of the New York County CP held February 19, 1961, at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

b6
b7C

NY T-13
February 21, 1961

At a meeting of the Lower East Side Section of the New York County CP held April 9, 1962, a discussion took place concerning the inclusion of [redacted] on a list of possible speakers at a street rally to be held April 28, 1962.

NY T-13
April 10, 1962

- 629 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~NY~~
ROSE CLINTON

ROSE CLINTON was a member of the CP.

NY T-7
July 16, 1963] ~~XU~~

~~NY~~
[HAROLD COLLINS

The source advised that it was announced at a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP (KCCP) held May 29, 1962, in Brooklyn, New York, that HAROLD COLLINS would not be allowed to attend the meetings of any club and he is not now considered a CP member. ~~XU~~

NY T-35
May 31, 1962] ~~XU~~

The source advised that COLLINS would not be permitted to join the Boro Hall Club of KCCP because he is a homosexual. ~~XU~~

NY T-35
January 18, 1963] ~~XU~~

~~NY~~
[CLARA COLON

During the period January 4, 1962 through September 19, 1962, source advised that CLARA COLON was holding the following positions in the Kings County New York CP organization:

1. Secretary of the Administrative Committee.
2. Head of Region II consisting of five CP clubs.
3. Club leader of the Dennis Arroyo CP Club.

NY T-71
January 4, March 30,
June 29 and September 19,
1962] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~VINCENT CONZO~~

On December 23, 1948, MARLANE KOWALL, a former member of the CP in New York from March, 1948 to about June, 1949, advised that VINCENT CONZO at that time was known to KOWALL as a CP member. ~~XU~~

On August 19, 1959, a city-wide CP meeting sponsored by the New York State CP was held in Room 9D, Adelphi Hall, New York, New York. ~~XU~~

NY T-85
August 21, 1959] ~~XU~~

An unknown individual departed from this meeting in Room 9D, Adelphi Hall, New York City, on August 19, 1959. ~~XU~~

NY T-110
August 19, 1959] ~~XU~~

This individual was identified as VINCENT CONZO.

NY T-106
January 22, 1960] ~~XU~~

~~ELIZABETH COPELAND~~

Mrs Vincent Copeland

ELIZABETH COPELAND is a member of the WWP. ~~XU~~

NY T-150
May 4, 1964] ~~XU~~

~~VINCENT COPELAND~~

VINCENT COPELAND is a member of the National Committee of the WWP and editor of the "Workers World." ~~XU~~

NY T-150
May 4, 1964] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

~~NY~~ [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Crown Heights CP Club which was held on January 21, 1963, at Brooklyn, New York. ~~XU~~

NY T-75
January 22, 1963 ~~XU~~

~~NY~~ [redacted] is a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-12
August 7, 1963 ~~XU~~

~~NY~~ [redacted] ~~JERRY COVICI~~

JERRY COVICI was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, CP, Brooklyn, New York, which was held on November 13, 1961, at COVICI's residence, 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York. ~~XU~~

NY T-118
NY T-117
November 16, 1961 ~~XU~~

~~NY~~ [redacted] was club organizer of the Tremont Club of the Bronx CP, as of January 30, 1964. ~~XU~~

NY T-8
February 20, 1964 ~~XU~~

~~NY~~ [redacted] A meeting of the Lower East Side CP was held in New York City on February 19, 1961, and one of those in attendance was identified as [redacted].

The source stated that [redacted] was identical with [redacted] who attended the above mentioned meeting. ~~XU~~

NY T-13
February 21, 1961 ~~XU~~

- 632 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On August 7, 1962, a meeting of the Communist Lower East Side Section Coordinators was held at Central Plaza Annex, Room 1B, 40 East 7th Street, New York, New York. ~~XU~~

NY T-111
August 7, 1962] ~~XU~~

[] was observed entering Room 1B, Central Plaza Annex during the period the above described meeting was in session by a Special Agent of the FBI.

b6
b7c

~~HAROLD CRUSE~~

~~HSROLD WRIGHT CRUSE~~, 203 West 14th Street, New York, New York, was interviewed by SAS JAMES J. JEFFERIES, Jr., and WILLIAM A. BARRETT, Jr. on three occasions in June, July and August, 1955. CRUSE stated that he had been Education Director of the Lincoln Douglas Club, CP USA, during 1947-1498; that he had attended a training school for CP leaders sponsored by the CP in 1948 and that he left the CP in 1951.

~~ELGIN CURRY~~ *Per NY*

ELGIN CURRY is a member of the CPEPD. ~~XU~~

NY T-23
August 29, 1963] ~~XU~~

~~JOHN CUTCH~~ *U*

A meeting of the NY NALC CP Caucus was held on August 22, 1964. JOHN CUTCH was among those present at this meeting. ~~XU~~

NY T-65
August 24, 1964] ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7c

~~NY~~
[redacted] was elected to the Executive Committee of the Lower Manhattan Communist Party Youth Club on November 29, 1952. ~~XU~~

NY T-60
December 7, 1962 ~~XU~~

~~NY~~
[redacted] DOROTHY DAILEY

DOROTHY DAILEY is Chairman of the New York State CP, Commission on Schools. ~~XU~~

NY T-36,
September 30, 1963 ~~XU~~

~~NY~~
[redacted] RUTH DANIELS

RUTH DANIELS is a member of the 17th Assembly District CP Club, Brooklyn, New York. ~~XU~~

NY T-14
August 29, 1963 ~~XU~~

[redacted] GAIL DAVIDOW

~~NY~~
GAIL DAVIDOW is the Educational Director of the Tremont Club of the Bronx County CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-8
March 14, 1961 ~~XU~~

~~NY~~
[redacted] MICHAEL DAVIDOW

MICHAEL DAVIDOW has been appointed to the Trade Union Committee, CP USA, New York State. ~~XU~~

Mike
NY T-19
December 27, 1960 ~~XU~~

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The masthead of "The Worker" dated May 19, 1963, lists MIKE DAVIDOW as a member of its Editorial Staff.

The source advised that MIKE DAVIDOW is a member of the New York State District CP Board. ~~XU~~

NY T-4
March 26, 1964] ~~XU~~

[redacted]
[redacted] known to informant as [redacted] is a well-known street speaker in the Harlem area of the New York, New York, and he generally speaks on the Themes of "Garveyism or back to Africa" and no taxes for the Negro.

b6
b7c

According to informant, [redacted] does not represent a black nationalist organization and he supports himself on his speech collections.

NY T-136
July 27, 1964] ~~XU~~

~~XU~~ [BENJAMIN J. DAVIS] *Benjamin*

deceased 8/22/64
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on May 6, 1962, while addressing the Crown Heights Forum in Brooklyn, New York, stated he was the National Secretary of the CP USA. ~~XU~~

NY T-14
May 7, 1962] ~~XU~~

- 635 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~[redacted]~~ *N.Y.*
~~[redacted]~~ is a member of the Ford CP Club,
Michigan District CP. *XU*

b6
b7c

NY T-22
May 31, 1963 *XU*

T.N. ~~[redacted]~~ *N.Y. Dec.*
LESTER DAVIS

~~LESTER DAVIS~~ was a member of the CP
Negro Commission, Illinois District as
of February, 1964. *XU*

NY T-98
February, 1964 *XU*

T.N. ~~CLIFTON DE BERRY~~ *1964 N.Y.*

~~CLAUDE DE BRUCE~~, whose true name is CLIFTON DE BERRY, is publically campaigning under his true name, as SWP candidate for President of the United States in the 1964 elections.

N.Y. ~~[redacted]~~
TOMMY DENNIS

~~TOMMY DENNIS~~ is Organizational Secretary,
Michigan District CP. *XU*

NY T-76
June 17, 1963 *XU*

- 636 -

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~NY~~ [X] JOSEPH DERMER

Source identified JOSEPH DERMER as being identical with the individual on the Election and Leadership Committee of the CP National Convention held in New York City on February 9 and 12, 1957. [XU]

NY T-77
June 28, 1957] [XU]

BOB DESVERNEY

~~NY~~ [X] BOB DESVERNEY was elected an alternate National Committee member of the SWP on July 21, 1963.

NY T-148
August 16, 1963] [XU]

~~NY~~ [X] ARTHUR DEUTSCH

ARTHUR DEUTSCH was present at a meeting of the Queens County CP Committee which was held on April 7, 1960. [XU]

NY t-73
April 8, 1960] [XU]

DEUTSCH is a member of the Elizabeth CP Club of Queens, County. [XU]

NY T-78
January 3, 1962] [XU]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

X [FRANCES DEUTSCH

As of October 2, 1962, FRANCES DEUTSCH
was the Financial Secretary of the Elizabeth
CP Club of Queens County. *XU*

NY T-78
October 2, 1962] *X* (U)

Mrs Arthur Deutsch
N.Y.
JOHN L. DEVINE

Jack John N.Y.
On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA A. BRENNER
DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania, advised SAS [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] that her former
husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17,
1960, that he was still in the CP and that
the CP is his whole life. *1. 2.5*

The source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP
member.

N.Y.
NY T-4
July 24, 1963] *XU*

[redacted] was described as a CP member.

N.Y.
NY T-4
July 24, 1963] *XU*

X [ELSIE DICKERSON

N.Y.
ELSIE DICKERSON is Political Action Secretary
and a member of the District Executive Committee,
CPEPD. *XU*

NY T-23
August 29, 1963] *XU*

- 638 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7c

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~U~~ [LOUIS DINNERSTEIN]

~~U~~ LOUIS DINNERSTEIN attended the Industrial Division Convention, CP, USA, New York District, on November 13, 14, 1959, in Room 10D, Adelphi Hall, 74 - Fifth Avenue, New York City. As of November 13, 14, 1959, LOUIS DINNERSTEIN was the Treasurer for the Industrial Division. ~~U~~

NY T-56
November 16, 1959] ~~U~~

LOUIS DINNERSTEIN attended a meeting of the Industrial Council of the Industrial Division of the CP, held January 3, 1962, at 2061 Lexington Avenue, Estonian Hall, New York City. ~~U~~

NY T-4
January 5, 1962] ~~U~~

~~U~~ [] ~~U~~
 is a member of the Ford CP Club, Michigan District CP. ~~U~~

NY T-22
May 31, 1963] ~~U~~

FARRELL DOBBS ~~U~~

~~U~~ FARRELL DOBBS was National Secretary of the SWP. ~~U~~

NY T-217
April 8, 1963] ~~U~~

~~U~~ [JAMES DOLSEN] ~~U~~

~~U~~ JAMES DOLSEN is a member of the District Executive Committee CPEPD and Philadelphia correspondent to "The Worker". ~~U~~

NY T-23
August 29, 1963] ~~U~~

b6
b7c

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7c

[redacted] identified himself as a member of the Harlem PLM Club during a speech he made on August 6, 1964, at a PLM demonstration at 100th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

W.E.B. DU BOIS

Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS died in Ghana, Africa, at the age of 96. He joined the CP at the age of 93. His letter of application to the CP USA and GUS HALL's acceptance were printed in "The Worker" issue of November 26, 1961.

X [redacted]
U NY
On November 1, 1962, [redacted] was described as a non-Party person who attended a discussion group meeting sponsored by the 17th A.D. Club, Kings County CP on October 28, 1962. X U

NY T-14
November 1, 1962] X U

[redacted]
W [redacted] attended a meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Club, Kings County CP, held on September 12, 1961, at Brooklyn, New York. X U

NY T-71
September, 1961] X U

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] is a member of the Sixth Assembly District Club, Kings County CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-4
October 16, 1963 ~~XU~~

The Source advised that he is not aware of any formal leadership of the 6th A.D. Club, Kings County CP. He added that for all practical purposes, [redacted] assumes leadership of the club by maintaining the records and handling the finances of the Club. ~~XU~~

NY T-34
March 31, 1964 ~~XU~~

REVEREND NELSON C. DUKES

Rev. Nelson C. Dukes

In 1961, the name of Reverend Nelson C. Dukes, 158 West 126th Street, New York 27, New York, was signed to a petition to the President of the United States seeking a new trial, Presidential Pardon and/or commutation of sentence. This petition was circulated by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

A characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is set forth in the Appendix pages.

The source advised that the name Reverend N. C. DUKES was listed on a handbill at a rally sponsored by the Committee for the Freedom of WILLIAM WORTHY in Harlem on September 15, 1962.

NY T-136
September 21, 1962 ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~(U)

~~SECRET~~

~~ARTHUR EDELMAN~~

NY
ARTHUR EDELMAN, on June 19, 1963, was then the Coordinator of the Lower Manhattan Area, New York County Communist Party. ~~U~~

NY T-13
September 4, 1963 ~~U~~

~~U~~ [redacted]
As of September, 1963, [redacted] was employed as a receptionist at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, New York ~~U~~

NY T-1
September, 1963 ~~U~~

b6
b7C

In November, 1961, [redacted] was assigned to the Lower Manhattan Youth Club, New York District EP.

The source advised that to the best of his knowledge, [redacted] continues to be a member in good standing of the Lower Manhattan Youth Club, New York District CP.

b6
b7C
b7D

A

[redacted]
January 2, 1962

~~U~~ [redacted]
[redacted] attended a rally, which was held at Union Square, New York City, on May 1, 1963, which rally was sponsored by the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

NY T-41
NY T-42
May 8, 1963 ~~U~~

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

LEZ EDMOND

~~NY~~ ~~LEZ EDMOND~~ is publicly known as chairman of the Queens County Freedom Now Party.

ABE EGNAL

~~NY~~ ~~ABE EGNAL~~ is a former CP member.

NY T-55
September 5, 1963

~~XU~~

b6
b7c

~~NY~~ [redacted]
The source advised that [redacted] attended the third annual convention of Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations held on October 13, 1962, in New York City.

NY T-270
October 16, 1962

~~XU~~

[redacted]
[redacted] Marxist Discussion Club of City College.

NY T-164
December 14, 1962

~~XU~~

~~X~~ EMMA ELLSWORTH

~~U~~ ~~NY~~ ~~EMMA ELLSWORTH~~, a member of the Kings County CP (KCCP) attended a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, KCCP on September 19, 1963.

NY T-36
September 24, 1963

~~XU~~

643
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

WILLIAM EPTON

ALBERT JACKSON, a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952 and from 1958 until September 18, 1962, advised on December 4, 1961, that WILLIAM EPTON attended meetings of the Harlem Region Communist Party Committee in November, 1961. ~~XU~~

On January 12, 1962, EPTON was identified as a member of the Lower 13th AD Club of the Harlem Region CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-10
January 12, 1962

~~XU~~

William L. Epton

As of November, 1961, WILLIAM EPTON was a member of the Harlem Region Committee of the New York State CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-36
December 4, 1961

~~XU~~

WILLIAM EPTON ceased to be active in the CP during the winter of 1961 - 1962 and thereafter became active in the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM). ~~XU~~

NY T-36
November 16, 1962

~~XU~~

WILLIAM EPTON was the Progressive Labor Party candidate for City Councilman at large in the 1963 election in New York City.

NY T-44
September, 1963

~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

According to the New York "Journal-American" in its July 25, 1964, Sports Final Edition, page 1, WILLIAM EPTON admitted being a Communist on July 24, 1964, but left the CP three years prior to that time because it was no longer a revolutionary party.

~~BENJAMIN JUNE FEE~~

The source advised that ~~FEE~~ was a member of the Forbes Communist Party (CP) Club, Lower Manhattan Area, New York County CP, on July 16, 1963. ~~XU~~

NY T-13
July 17, 1963 ~~XU~~

~~CARL FEINGOLD~~

~~CARL FEINGOLD~~ was elected to the National Committee of the SWP on July 21, 1963. ~~XU~~

NY T-148
August 16, 1963 ~~XU~~

~~[Redacted]~~ Railway Express Agent, Hopewell Junction, New York, advised on June 26, 1958, that ~~[Redacted]~~ shipped his personal belongings to Camp Kinderland-Camp Lakeland in 1958.

A characterization of Camp Kinderland is set forth in the attached Appendix pages.

~~BURTON FELTER~~

~~BURTON FELTER~~ is a current member of the CPUSA. ~~XU~~

NY T-79
June 18, 1963. ~~XU~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

~~(U)~~ [redacted] attended a meeting of the
SWP-NYL on July 23, 1964. ~~(U)~~

NY T-147
July 29, 1964] ~~(U)~~

~~(U)~~ ~~HARRY FISHMAN~~

N.Y. The source advised that GUS HALL would
address a meeting to be held on July 11,
1963, at Central Plaza Annex in New
York City, and that attendance at this
meeting would be by invitation only. ~~(U)~~

NY T-13
July 23, 1963] ~~(U)~~

The source advised that GUS HALL,
introduced as the foremost spokesman
for the CP, addressed a closed meeting
of the New York County CP on July 11,
1963, at Central Plaza Annex. Among
those in attendance was HARRY FISHMAN. ~~(U)~~

NY T-7
July 16, 1963] ~~(U)~~

~~(U)~~ ~~MOE FISHMAN~~

N.Y. The source, advised, that MOE FISHMAN
attended a meeting at the Hotel Greystone,
New York City, which was an invitational
affair for members of the Manhattan County
CP. ~~(U)~~

NY T-7
February, 1962] ~~(U)~~

- 646 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~NY~~ SOPHIE FITZGERALD

SOPHIE FITZGERALD was present at a CP meeting held February 28, 1962, in Newark, New Jersey. ~~NY~~ XU

NY T-59
February, 1962] XU

~~NY~~ [redacted] was a member of the CP, USA as of March 12, 1963. ~~NY~~ XU

b6
b7c

NY T-82
March 12, 1963] XU

~~NY~~ ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is Chariman, CP, USA. ~~NY~~ XU

NY T-45
May 7, 1962] XU

"The New York Times" of September 9, 1964, page 1, reports that FLYNN, Chairman of the CP USA, had died in Moscow, Russia on September 5, 1964. ~~NY~~ XU

~~NY~~ [redacted] is a member of the WWP. ~~NY~~ XU

NY T-150
May 4, 1964] XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ED FONTANILLES

ED FONTANILLES attended a semi-annual National Council meeting of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) held in New York City on December 22, 23, 1962. ~~XU~~

NY T-60
December, 1962

~~NY~~
On May 22, 1963, FONTANILLES was elected secretary of Burning Issues. ~~XU~~

NY T-60
May 31, 1963

On various dates from April 17, 1963 to May 29, 1963, ED FONTANILLES attended four meetings of the Executive Committee of Burning Issues at 80 Clinton Street, New York City. ~~XU~~

NY T-88

NY T-27

Various dates from April 23 to May 31, 1963

b6
b7C
b7D

ED FONTANILLES attended a session of the Crown Heights Forum which was held in Brooklyn, on October 20, 1963. ~~XU~~

NY T-14
October 20, 1963 ~~XU~~

- 648 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Crown Heights Forum is sponsored by the Crown Heights Section of the Kings County CP, Brooklyn, and is open to CP USA members and non-members.

NY T-12
January 17, 1961

ART FOX

~~NY~~
ART FOX was active within the SWP and attempted to influence Party members toward differing points of view in regard to SWP policies.

NY T-169
February 18, 1963

~~NY~~
[redacted]
The source advised that [redacted] was the personal valet and companion of HENRY WINSTON, the partially blind member of the Secretariat of the CP USA. ~~NY~~

NY T-45
April 29, 1964

~~NY~~
[redacted] is a member of the SWP.

NY T-147
September 3, 1963

b6
b7c

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~JEAN FRANTJIS~~ NY

JEAN FRANTJIS is a member of the CPEPD. ~~NY~~ (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 } ~~NY~~ (U)

~~[redacted]~~ NY
~~[redacted]~~ is a member of the WWP. ~~NY~~ (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 } ~~NY~~ (U)

~~RITA FRIED~~ NY

RITA FRIED is a member of the WWP. ~~NY~~ (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 } ~~NY~~ (U)

~~ANNE FRIEDLANDER~~ NY

Annie
ANNE FRIEDLANDER attended meetings of the Peace Club, Kings County CP in 1962 and 1963. ~~NY~~ (U)

NY T-12
1962-1963 } ~~NY~~ (U)

~~MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER~~ NY

Mimi
MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. ~~NY~~ (U)

NY T-59
June 27, 1962 } ~~NY~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~ABE FRIEDMAN~~

NY As of September, 1962, ABE FRIEDMAN was the club leader of the Bath Beach Club, Kings County CP. *XU*

NY T-71
September, 1962 *XU*

X ~~ROSE FUNAROFF~~ *NY*

ROSE FUNAROFF was a member of the Jefferson Section of the CP in New York City as of March, 1947. *XU*

NY T-156
March 1947 *XU*

At a private party held in New York City in January, 1962, FUNAROFF stated she belonged to a CP Club in Harlem. *XU*

NY T-85
January, 1962 *XU*

X ~~MILTON GALAMISON~~ *NY*

Advance Youth Organization and MILTON GALAMISON held a meeting on January 10, 1964, at 521 West 126th Street, New York City, which dealt with plans for a school boycott in the New York City to combat racial discrimination in the city school system. According to this source, GALAMISON addressed this meeting and spoke of racial discrimination in the schools. *XU*

NY T-27
January 17, 1964 *XU*

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"The Worker" issue of February 18, 1964, page 2, column 4, contains an article entitled "Unity in the School Fight". The article, which refers to GALAMISON as Chairman of the City-wide Committee for Integrated Schools, praised GALAMISON and took issue with his opponents and detractors. The article begins as follows:

"The Reverend MILTON GALAMISON is the eloquent spokesman, brilliant organizer and militant leader of the great February 3rd school boycott in New York City."

Source made available a pamphlet published by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ELC) which contained a list of the Executive Committee. Among the names so listed was that of MILTON GALAMISON with one notation "Pastor, Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York."

NY T-157
February 3, 1953

XU

~~FRANCES GABOW~~

NY ~~FRANCES GABOW is Organization Secretary of the CPEPD.~~

NY T-25
August 1, 1963

XU

~~BETTY GANNETT~~

NY ~~The September, 1963, issue of "Political Affairs", self-described theoretical organ of the CP USA, listed GANNETT as Executive Editor.~~

~~BETTY GANNETT is currently a member of the Boro Hall Club of the Kings County CP.~~

NY T-4
October 16, 1963

XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DR. SYLVIA GENNIS

Source advised that Dr. SYLVIA GENNIS had told the informant in 1950 that she, SYLVIA GENNIS, was a member of the CP.

NY T-247
September 20, 1954

PEARL GER

PEARL GER was a member of the Greater New York Press Club.

NY T-80
January 25, 1962

CHARLES GIFT

CHARLES GIFT is a current member of the CP USA.

NY T-79
June 18, 1963

ELSIE GILMAN

The reconvened session of the New York State CP Convention was held Chateau Gardens, New York, New York, January 25-27, 1957.

NY T-8
January 22, 1957

Source furnished photographs of persons entering and leaving New York State CP Convention sessions on January 25, 1957.

NY T-112
January 25, 1957

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On April 22, 1957, Special Agents of the FBI identified one of these photos as being identical with ELSIE GILMAN.

RALPH GLICK

RALPH GLICK attended a New York County CP Membership meeting on January 27, 1960, at Academy Hall, New York, New York, at which time he was welcomed back into the CP. GLICK indicated at this meeting, that he had been in the CP for 25 years and was glad to be back.

[redacted]
February 3, 1960

On September 6, 1961, GLICK attended a meeting of Section Organizers of the New York County CP held at Adelphi Hall, New York City.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
September, 1961

[redacted] is a member of the City Board of Advance.

NY T-60
June 19, 1962

b6
b7C

On May 2, 1962, a photograph of [redacted] was recognized as positively identical with a white female individual known as [redacted] last name unknown, who attended a series of three Communist Party classes held on March 4, 1962, March 25, 1962 and April 15, 1962, in New York City.

NY T-113
May 2, 1962

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~NY~~ [MORRIS GOLDIN]

MORRIS GOLDIN is Treasurer of the
Independent-Socialist Party (I-SP). ~~NY~~ ~~U~~

NY T-81
September 10, 1959 ~~U~~

On February 23, 1961, at a meeting of the
Forbes Club, New York County CP, it was
stated that MORRIS GOLDIN was not in the
CP and this causes friction between himself
and his wife. ~~U~~

NY T-13
February 23, 1961 ~~U~~

~~NY~~ []
The source advised that on October 24, 1962,
a rally was held at Manhattan Center,
New York City, sponsored by the New York
Council to Abolish the House Committee on
Un-American Activities (HCUA). This was
a rally to abolish the HCUA and []
attended.

b6
b7c

NY T-33
October 28, 1962 ~~U~~

A characterization of the New York Council
to Abolish the HCUA is set forth in the
attached appendix pages.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~PINCUS GOLDBERG~~

Paul
On January 29, 1962, ALBERT JACKSON, a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952, and 1958 to 1962, advised that a CP meeting had been held on January 20, 1962, in Manhattan and some other active comrades attended this meeting which was for Club Chairmen. JACKSON advised PAUL, who works in the Lower East Side CP, was one of those in attendance at this meeting.

On February 12, 1962, ALBERT JACKSON observed a photograph of PINCUS GOLDBERG and identified him as the PAUL who attended the CP meeting on January 20, 1962.

NY
GOLDBERG is organizer of the Tenants Club of the Lower East Side Section of the CP under the alias of PAUL GREEN SLONE. *XU*

NY T-13
July 1, 1963 *XU*

The source advised that at a meeting on January 6, 1964, of the Forbes Club of the Manhattan CP, it was disclosed that GOLDBERG had been assigned to the Forbes Club. *XU*

NY T-13
January 9, 1964 *XU*

NY
It was learned on April 28, 1962, that [redacted] was a member of the Tenants Club, Lower East Side Section of the Communist Party. *XU*

NY T-13
May 2, 1962 *XU*

- 655 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7c

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The source advised that it was stated at a gathering of the East Side Tenants Council on that date that [redacted] was a Counselor at Camp Wingdale. ~~XU~~

b6
b7c

NY T-32
August 1, 1963] ~~XU~~

A characterization of Camp Wingdale is set forth in the attached Appendix pages under the caption of Camp Webatuck.

~~XU~~ [~~ARNOLD GOLDMAN~~] ~~NY~~

~~ARNOLD GOLDMAN~~ is the District Education Director and a member of the District Executive Committee, CPEPD. ~~XU~~

NY T-23
August 29, 1963] ~~XU~~

~~XU~~ [~~redacted~~] ~~NY~~
[redacted] had been recently taken back into the CP. ~~XU~~

NY T-17
December 2, 1963] ~~XU~~

[redacted] has been active distributing CP literature and CP members are making him do this type work to prove himself after having been out of the CP for some time. ~~XU~~

NY T-17
December 16, 1963] ~~XU~~

- 657 -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

EUGENE GORDON, SR.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

EUGENE GORDON was present at a meeting of the Manhattan County CP held April 27, 1963, in New York City. (U)

NY T-7
May 2, 1963

EUGENE GORDON, Sr., was a member of the Smith Club of Lower East Side Section CP as of May 7, 1962.

NY T-13
May 9, 1962

JUNE GORDON

JUNE GORDON attended a meeting of the New York District Board CP USA held on January 24, 1963, where she accepted the appointment of being added to that Board.

NY T-4
January 25, 1963

SHIRLEY GRAHAM

The August, 1963, issue of "Mainstream" lists SHIRLEY GRAHAM as being on its Board of Editors. This issue also contains an announcement that, with this issue, "Mainstream" would suspend publication until early, 1964.

A characterization of "Mainstream" is set forth in the Appendix pages.

The Winter, 1963 issue of "Freedomways" identified SHIRLEY GRAHAM as the wife of W. E. B. DU BOIS.

MRS

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SARAH GOULDIN

The source advised that GOULDIN attended meetings of the New York State, CP Commission on Schools and Legislation held at Adelphi Hall, NYC, on February 8, 23, 1961. ~~CU~~

NY T-36
February, 1961] ~~CU~~

- 658 a -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

IDA GRANOFSKY

~~IDA GRANOFSKY~~ is a CP member.

NY T-75
February 20, 1963

JOANNE GRANT

N.Y.
JOANNE GRANT appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public hearings at Washington, DC, on February 5, 1960, at which time this committee was hearing testimony concerning the Communist activities and propaganda among the youth groups.

N.Y.
At this hearing Mr. RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director for the Committee, noted that a day or so before ALBERT GAILLART testified before the Committee that he had been in the Harlem Youth Section of the CP. He served in closed CP cell meetings with hard core members of the CP. Among the persons he identified under oath that he knew with certainty were CP members was JOANNE GRANT. At this hearing, JOANNE GRANT refused to answer whether she was at that time a CP member.

JESSE GRAY

N.Y.
~~JESSE GRAY~~ is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP, USA.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"The New York Times" of December 31, 1963, page 30, contained an article on JESSE GRAY wherein he is described as the leader of the Harlem rent strikes and the head of the Community Council for Housing at 6 East 117th Street, New York City. It states that, after the 1963 rent strike appeared to be gaining ground, anonymous postcards were sent to newspapers charging that he was a Communist. It continues: "Asked about this, Mr. GRAY denied he was a Communist. He said he had been questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee because he had supported the right of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, state chairman of the CP, to run for State Senator in 1958. He denied CP affiliation under oath but took the Fifth Amendment, when the Committee asked him to give the names of Communists known to him."

NY T-4
November 28, 1960] ~~SECRET~~ U

According to WILLIAM PATTERSON, JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP. ~~SECRET~~ U

NY T-4
January 24, 1964] ~~SECRET~~ U

BERTA.. GREEN

~~SECRET~~ NY ~~SECRET~~ U
BERTA GREEN was Secretary of the Committee to aid the Monroe Defendants and was a member of the SWP.

NY T-216
February 1, 1963] ~~SECRET~~ U

~~SECRET~~